MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 MAY 1982

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi troops killed 4,075 Iranians and destroyed 68 Iranian tanks on 11 May during an early morning attack by Iranian infantry and armored forces on Iraqi units north of Khorramshahr, INA reported citing a military spokesman. The Iraqi troops repulsed the Iranians and forced them to retreat, the spokesman said.

Earlier, an Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by Baghdad radio said that on 10 May Iraqi troops had launched a wide-scale attack on Iranian units in the area west of the Karun River and north of Khorramshahr, killing large numbers of Iranians. Iraqi planes and helicopters carried out continuous air attacks on Iranian units west of the Karun River throughout the day resulting in the destruction of 23 Iranian tanks and 20 Iranian troop concentrations. Iraqi forces foiled a 10 May Iranian attack in the area west of the Karun River and north of Khorramshahr, killing or capturing many Iranian troops, the communique said.

Citing a dispatch from its correspondent, INA denied Iranian claims that fighting is currently going on around Khorramshahr. It emphasized that Iraqi forces are still in complete control of the Khorramshahr sector.

Iranian forces completely destroyed the Iraqi 90th Infantry Brigade and inflicted heavy losses on the 48th Infantry Brigade and 10th Armored Brigade, according to an armed forces and Guards Corps communique broadcast by Tehran radio. More than 100 Iraqi tanks and personnel carriers were destroyed during clashes on 9 and 10 May, the communique said. It also noted that one Iraqi plane was shot down, bringing the total number of Iraqi planes lost since the beginning of the operation to 25.

Iran

Security Situation -- Nine leading Mojahedin-e Khalq activists were killed and a number of others were wounded and captured when revolution guards smashed a Mojahedin safehouse, Tehran radio reported.

Foreign Ministry statement -- A Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Tehran radio said the expansion of friendly relations between Iran and Arab countries which have accepted the reality of the Islamic revolution is "imperative and necessary." Regimes in the region determine their future by the regulation of their relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, the statement asserted.

Lebanon

Tripoli Fighting -- Battles continued between rival factions in the northern city of Tripoli, Beirut radio reported. Inhabitants were appealing for help after experiencing shortages of water and food. The radio said 9 people were killed and 38 wounded in the fighting on 10 May, bringing the total to 19 killed and 109 wounded since the start of the clashes. However, the city was calm early on 11 May following a new agreement whereby representatives of the warring factions will participate in a joint committee to assume observation work in the city, according to another radio report.

Aftermath of Israeli Raid -- Lebanon has complained to the UN Security Council over the latest Israeli raid in which eight people died, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that the joint forces have declared a state of maximum alert as a precaution against any new attack. During their 9 May emergency meeting Palestinian resistance groups decided to refrain from shelling Israeli territory without prior coordination and without a central decision, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed the need to refrain from unilateral retaliation against Israel, the radio said, and criticized some organizations which do not abide by decisions of the political command.

Israel

Policy on Cease-Fire, Terrorists -- In a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said military activities between Israel and the Palestinians need not continue but if the terrorist organizations want to maintain the cease-fire, they must stop all acts of hostility against Israel anywhere, and not only from the Lebanese border, Jerusalem radio reported. The Israelis cannot sit with "arms folded" in the face of terrorist activities, Shamir emphasized.

Israeli political and security circles likewise said that Israel still views the cease-fire as valid but reserves the right to react further to terrorist acts if they are not stopped, according to YEDI'OT AHARONOT. While the 9 May raid on Lebanon was another reminder that Israel will not remain passive and will not tolerate violations of the cease-fire, the IDF's present reaction policy will not change and will not be intensified as long as the terrorists refrain from hitting Israeli settlements, the paper added. According to Jerusalem radio, the terrorists have "blurred the red line" by opening fire but not at settlements. Jerusalem circles consider this a planned move, the radio added. On the other hand, IDF radio reported Israeli political sources as saying the shelling along the northern border aimed at killing people and destroying property and was not intended as a mere demonstration of reaction.

Reporting further on the lengthy 10 May Cabinet meeting, Jerusalem radio said ministers voted seven to six against the policy on the north advocated by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Autonomy Talks -- U.S. envoy Richard Fairbanks and Interior Minister and chief autonomy negotiator Yosef Burg met in Jerusalem but failed to solve the question of the location of the autonomy negotiations, Jerusalem radio reported. Burg rejected Fairbanks' proposal that the talks be held in a neutral place, according to IDF radio. Citing "authoritative sources," Jerusalem radio said a likely solution is that Egypt will agree in principle to holding the talks im Jerusalem but that the talks will resume first in Washington.

West Bank -- Because of stoning incidents the military authorities have imposed a blockade on several villages in Ramallah District, Jerusalem radio noted.

Egypt

Egypt opens its arms to the Arabs and welcomes their return to it but leaves it to them to decide the time to do so, President Husni Mubarak said in an interview with ASH-SHA'B cited by MENA. Mubarak said he could not attend an Arab summit if there were no common ground and no diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Arab states. Likewise, regarding the nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad, he said he would not go to a state which has no diplomatic representation with Egypt.

With regard to Egypt's differences with Israel on the Tabah issue, Mubarak said he expected the problem to be solved in 2 or 3 months at most.

Saudi Arabia

Published reports that Saudi Arabia has opened an embassy in Cairo are "unfounded," Riyadh radio reported citing a "responsible source." The source said Saudi Arabia was not in the habit of making unilateral decisions concerning the entire Arab world. He affirmed that the kingdom believes Egypt will be able to play its Arab role in full in the near future.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT: REFRAIN FROM UNILATERAL RETALIATION

NC101840 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] It has been learned that some of the decisions adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Palestinian Revolution groups provide for the adoption of all security precautions, the declaration of a general state of alert, banning movement along the coastal road at night and the adoption of precaution against special operations and booby-trapped vehicles. They also provide for refraining from shelling Israeli territory without prior coordination with the joint command and without a central decision.

It has also been learned that 'Arafat stressed the need to refrain from a unilateral retaliation against Israeli territory and criticized some organizations which do not abide by the decisions of the political command. He hinted at the existence of U.S.-Israeli coordination pertaining to the launching of a military attack that would extend to the suburbs of Beirut.

KLIBI ASKS U.S. TO LIFT PROTECTION OF ISRAEL

LD101634 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1503 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Tunis, 10 May (KUNA) -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi called on the United States here today to lift its absolute protection of Israel in response to the will of the international community.

In a statement issued today on the fresh Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples yesterday, he said the fresh Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and the peaceful village of (Ash-Shawf), in which the Israeli Navy took part alongside the Israeli Air Force in operations of destruction and desolation in which 11 were killed and dozens were wounded, constitutes more revealing evidence of the aggressive Israeli policy vis-a-vis the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and a repeated violation of the cease-fire.

He added: The whole world has seen the extent of Israel's disregard of all values, laws and international norms as it practices all sorts of military terrorism on all levels: from its oppression against the Arab people on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip while they demand their right to freedom and self-determination, to the suppression of our brothers on the Golan Heights through blockade and terror because of their rejection of the illegal annexation decision, and to the attack on the sacrosanct objects, places of worship and so forth in the unending series of Israeli aggression.

The Arab League secretary general concluded his statement by saying: As regards all this, it is high time for the United States to respond to the will of the international community and lift its absolute protection of Israel while it commits its repeated acts of aggression, for the United States to review its policy vis-a-vis the Middle East problem, and for the United States to take into account that real and lasting peace will never be reached in this area unless the issue of the Palestinian people is resolved in a just manner that will enable them to determine their own fate and build their own independent state on their own land and homeland.

VOP CITES STATEMENT BY PFLP'S HABASH IN MOSCOW

JN091702 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The General Secretary of the PFLP Comrade George Habash has said in Moscow that the Palestinian people are ready to confront all imperialist plans.

He was alluding in particular to Zionist plans to impose the autonomy in the occupied territories as a direct consequence of the Camp David agreement. Comrade Habash was holding a press conference at the Moscow headquarters of the Soviet Commission of Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa at the end of a visit to the Soviet Union. He said that the Zionist entity resorts to all forms of oppression to obliterate the resistance of the Palestinian people, giving as examples the recent Israeli attack on the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem.

Habash also said that a new war would soon break out in the Middle East region. He stated that the last Israeli air raid on Lebanon proves that the aggressor would not hesitate to launch a new offensive depending on direct military and moral support from the United States.

QADDUMI ON EGYPT, RELATIONS WITH SYRIA

JN072000 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] PLO Political Department head, today asserted that what took place on 25 April was merely replacing the Israeli occupation in the Sinai with a U.S. occupation. Brother Abu al-Lutf said the presence of U.S. forces in the Sinai is a prelude for a European military presence in the region. He called for ending this presence by not accepting the return of Egypt to the Arab ranks until it disposes of the Camp David agreements. He also called for the continuation of various forms of struggle in order to regain the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

In a statement to the Palestine news agency, WAFA, Brother Abu al-Lutf added: The Egyptian people are on the side of the PLO and the Palestinian cause; therefore, Egypt's ruler who opposes this stand will face the same fate as As-Sadat. Abu al-Lutf asserted that all efforts of U.S. imperialism and Israel to forge the political map will fail because the revolutionary forces alone are able to form the new face for this region.

Regarding Syrian-Palestinian relations, Brother Abu al-Lutf said these relations are strategic, and when we undertake a new assessment of the nature of the present stage we do so in order to place the future concept of our struggle and its various forms as well as our political program in the next stage.

'ARAFAT TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA 21 MAY

JN101717 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] New Delhi -- The Indian Foreign Ministry said brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will pay an official visit to India on 21 May 1982 at the official invitation of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. The Indian Foreign Ministry said that during his visit Brother Abu 'Ammar will discuss issues of mutual interest, particularly the situation in the Middle East and bolstering bilateral relations. During his visit, Brother Abu 'Ammar will meet with Mrs Indira Gandhi, the foreign and defense ministers and the heads of Arab missions in New Delhi.

BAHRAIN

AMIR ON VISIT TO KUWAIT, FES SUMMIT, FAHD PLAN

GF101516 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 9 May 82 pp 1, 23

[Interview with the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, by AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM correspondent 'Abdallah ash-Shiti in Government House, Manama, on 8 May 1982]

[Excerpts] [Question] During Your Highness' visit [to Kuwait] will you discuss political, security and economic issues that concern both countries and the Gulf region in particular and Arab issues of mutual interest?

[Answer] No doubt we will discuss various issues and topics of concern to both countries, the region and our Arab and Islamic homeland within the realm of visits, consultations and coordination.

[Question] And also security coordination?

[Answer] God willing, we will discuss all issues relating to bilateral relations and Arab issues, including security coordination. Gulf security is certainly the responsibility of its people.

[Question] What about Your Highness' recent visit to Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] It was successful, thank God, despite its short duration. I met with Brother King Khalid and brother Saudi officials. The visit was also within the framework of the GCC and was made in pursuit of mutual goals we are trying to reach.

[Question] Did you hold any talks on coordination of other common issues?

[Answer] It is natural that we coordinate with each other on various common issues.

[Question] Much is being said about the awaited second Fes summit. What is Your Highness' view? What about Prince Fahd's peace plan and the desire of many member countries to discuss it at the summit?

[Answer] No doubt we are for the idea of holding this summit because it will be good for the common Arab cause. In our view, the awaited summit must convene under Arab circumstances favorable for its success and for reaching a consensus. As for Prince Fahd's plan, it was submitted to the first Fes summit for discussion and resolution. Many people support the idea of proposing it again and discussing it if the second Fes summit convenes. What is important is unity and consensus in these hard times our nation is passing through.

[Question] Your Highness the amir, what was the goal of the recent visit to Bahrain by the official Moroccan delegation led by its prime minister?

[Answer] The visit was to consolidate fraternal bilateral relations. We always welcome visits by our brothers and the expansion of cooperation among the fraternal countries in the Mashriq and Maghreb.

In this regard his highness emphasized the need for meetings by brothers for the good and general cause and to expand relations among the countries of our Arab homeland. This will bring the countries closer together and will allow sublime common goals to be realized because we are one nation, thank God.

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER BARRE ARRIVES FROM DOHA

GF090815 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0755 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Manama, 9 May (WAKH) -- Somali Foreign Minister Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre arrived in Manama from Doha this morning for a 2-day visit to Bahrain within the framework of his tour of the region. The Somali foreign minister is expected to deliver a message to Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. Upon his arrival, Dr Barre was received by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Meets Amir, Foreign Minister

GF091205 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] His highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received at Ar-Rifa' Palace at 1000 today Somali Foreign Minister Dr 'Abdurahman Jama Barre on the occasion of his visit to Bahrain. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

WAKH quoted the Somali foreign minister as saying he was honored by meeting the amir, and that he delivered a written message to him from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre dealing with bilateral relations and current Arab developments, especially with regard to the Middle East issue, in addition to the current situation in the Arab Gulf and Africa. The minister expressed satisfaction over the understanding and response of the amir to the contents of the message and described his talks with him as very useful.

He said he held talks with the Bahraini foreign minister dealing with Arab and African issues and means of creating understanding and cooperation to reestablish Arab solidarity. In conclusion, he said he exchanged views with Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubrak Al Khalifah on issues of mutual interest.

The Somali foreign minister arrived in Bahrain from Doha this morning on a 2-day visit on his tour of the region. He was received at the airport by the Bahraini foreign minister.

KUWAIT

BAHRAINI AMIR ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 10 MAY

LD100736 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0723 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 10 May (KUNA) -- Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah arrived here today on a 3-day official visit to Kuwait. He was welcomed on arrival by Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Sabah and senior officials. Shaykh Isa will hold talks with the Amir of Kuwait that are expected to concentrate on the current situation in the Gulf and the Arab and international spheres.

Talks With Kuwaiti Amir

LD110848 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 0828 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Kuwait, 11 May (KUNA) -- The amirs of Bahrain and Kuwait, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, held a round of talks here today. An official spokesman said the talks dealt with the firm fraternal bilateral relations and the current development of the Arab situation. He added that a fraternal atmosphere characterized by total understanding and amity prevailed, but he did not give more details.

SAUDI ARABIA

'RESPONSIBLE SOURCE' DENIES CAIRO EMBASSY OPENED

LD101148 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 10 May (SPA) -- A responsible source has stated that published reports that the kingdom has reopened its embassy in Cairo are unfounded.

The source said the kingdom is not in the habit of making unilateral decisions on issues concerning the entire Arab world. He said the kingdom fully believes it is indisputable that Egypt and its people belong to the Arab world, that the kingdom wishes the fraternal Egyptian Arab people progress and prosperity, and that they be able to fully play their Arab role in the near future. God willing.

'UKAZ VIEWS FAIRBANKS MIDDLE EAST MISSION

LD100822 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0704 GMT 10 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 10 May (SPA) -- Under the heading "Recognition of Palestinian Rights and the Fairbanks Tour", 'UKAZ writes that what is wanted from the U.S. State Department and Fairbanks is not a solution for procedural problems between Egypt and Israel regarding Egypt's refusal of Jerusalem as one of the capitals where negotiations on socalled self-rule can take place, but a U.S. Middle East policy that takes into consideration the exertion of pressure on Israel to halt the building of new settlements as a preliminary step to granting to Palestinians the right to self-determination and the establishment of the Palestinian state. The paper stressed the necessity for the special relations between the United States and Israel not to be a justification for disregarding Arab rights or for giving the Arabs tranquilizers in the form of Philip Habib or Richard Fairbanks when it has now become clear to the U.S. administration that Israel is building more settlements and is planning to annex the West Bank.

AL-MADINAH ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S RETURN TO CHAD

GF101947 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 7 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The 'Colonel's' Perversion, Where To?"]

[Text] Talk about Al-Qadhdhafi's sins and practices confirming the perversion, indeed the insanity, of this man no longer is interesting, exciting or worthy of attention. There are many reasons for this: He has become known to all people for his record of marvels and strange things. Now he is no more than a subject of jokes and gossip.

The practices of Libya's colonel are absurd and criminal, including his record of liquidating innocent Libyan sons and his insanity and folly that non-Arabs record and monitor. Yet his crime, however grave it is, is nothing compared to his atheism and slander against God's commands, His angels, revelations and messengers. This is a serious matter, the source of which is a corrupt element irreparable except by elimination. However, only the circumstances protect Al-Qadhdhafi against the just punishment he deserves. Yet his countdown has started, and there is no escape from punishment because the rights of people, however grave they might be, are less important than God's right.

In his series of conspiracies, Al-Qadhdhafi is preparing to kindle conflict over Africa. What is very new in this issue is that Al-Qadhdhafi's helpless army is being prepared to be thrust into Chad once more to continue bloodshed in the service of "Mu'ammar Dracula."

This is the new element. However, its newness will not continue because "Al-Qadhdhafi" will have more new things before God saves the dear Libyan people from their plight, which is the plight of the whole nation.

On King Husayn Statement

GF110514 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 7 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Important Aspects of King Husayn's Statement"]

[Text] King Husayn's statement to the newspaper AL-AHRAM published yesterday depicted the current situation in the Arab region. King Husayn reaffirmed that the Palestinian cause, with the PLO as a main party, is the principal issue. King Husayn's statement on the Arab initiative affirmed the Arab stand on the plan launched by Saudi Arabia that became an Arab plan.

King Husayn's call to Iran to uphold Islamic fraternity and the principle of dialogue with its brothers is a call that should be answered. It is unreasonable that Iran has become a source of trouble for its neighbors, because this is contrary to the principles of Islamic fraternity. This call was made out of concern for retaining Iran as a Muslim state with Islamic duties that should be fulfilled in true Islamic spirit.

Iran under the shah was a source of trouble and disturbance for its neighbors. When the shah era declined, we looked forward to a newcomer that would strengthen the nation, not uphold spiritual appearances and slogans as a way to sabotage and destruction.

The rulers of Iran should shun caprice and illusory avidity that will result in no good.

UAE

LIBYAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

GF081915 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 May (WAKH) -- 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary general of Libya's General People's Congress, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Aden this evening for a 1-day visit to the UAE. The visit is in the framework of continued consultations to deal with the current Arab situation.

Mr al-'Ubaydi will deliver a written message from Libya's Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan dealing with bilateral relations, current Arab developments and issues of common interest.

Meets Foreign Affairs Minister

GF090846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 May (WAKH) -- Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, held talks in Abu Dhabi today with 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary general of Libya's General People's Congress, on bilateral relations, the current Arab situation and the means to reinforce Arab solidarity. Mr al-'Ubaydi arrived in Abu Dhabi yesterday evening on a visit that will last several days, during which he will deliver a message to President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Talks With President Zayid

GF091410 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received a verbal message from leader of the Libyan 1 September revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the current Arab situation and bilateral relations. The message was delivered by 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary general of Libya's General People's Congress, during his meeting with the UAE president at Al-Khaznah resthouse today.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, the president's representative; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Ali Mahmud Marya, secretary of the Libyan people's bureau in the UAE. Following the meeting, the Libyan official said Shaykh Zayid delivered a reply to him for the Libyan leader that contains a comprehensive assessment of the current Arab situation and the means to confront the Zionist campaign against the Arab region and the Palestinian people.

Leaves for Home 9 May

GF091846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1820 GMT 9 May 82

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 9 May (WAKH) -- 'Abd al-'Ubaydi, secretary general of Libya's General People's Congress, left for home this evening after a 1-day visit to the UAE.

PDRY

LEADERS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT ON TA'IZZ TALKS

EA072028 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Aden this afternoon by road from Ta'izz in the northern part of the homeland, after making a 3-day visit. During the meeting of the Supreme Yemeni Coordiation Council, he met Brother Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander-in-chief of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland.

This morning, prior to the departure of the southern delegation for Aden, another meeting was held in Ta'izz by the delegations of the two parts of the homeland, led by Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih. Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih accompanied Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his delegation to Ar-Rahidah where he was accorded an official farewell. Others who saw him off were 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, vice president; 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, prime minister; and a number of ministers and members of the Consultative Council, the governor of Ta'izz province and other senior officials from the northern part of the homeland. Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih made the following press statement after their meeting in Ta'izz from 5 to 7 May, 1982:

During our meeting in Ta'izz from 5 to 7 May 1982 we discussed issues of cooperation between the two parts of the homeland, since cooperation is regarded as the practical entry point to achieve the reunification of our homeland. This is the goal of every act by the leadership of the two parts, since they realize the reunification of the homeland is a matter of destiny for our people. They have made great sacrifices for it and given many martyrs.

This question, the question of reunification, will continue to be the goal before us, and we shall not hesitate to follow all methods to achieve it, based on agreements signed by the leadership of the two parts of the homeland and by peaceful means.

We discussed the need for security, stability and peace in our country. While this is needed to prepare conditions to reunite our country, it is also a pressing need of our Yemeni people in both parts to enable them to overcome the real backwardness of their life imposed on them during the abominable imam period and detestable colonialism. It will enable them to build their national economy and establish a free and decent life, devoid of all manifestations of poverty, oppression and ignorance.

We also discussed the Yemeni council secretariat assuming its duties in the near future, as stipulated in the Aden agreement, and which include the work plan for the Yemeni council and the joint ministerial committee up to the end of this year.

During the meeting we succeeded in coming to an agreement to overcome instability and difficulties that obstruct the realization of our people's aspirations in the two parts of the homeland for a stable and peaceful life leading to the reunification of our country. This is the basis for rounding out their personality and maintaining their independence, sovereignty and the exercise of their role in defense of the rights of the Arab nation. It is also the basis for the protection of their honor in facing their enemies, who want to harm them and their destiny, and for standing by the side of the Palestinian people in support of their struggle to regain their legitimate rights under the PLO leadership, their sole legitimate representative.

We express our appreciation for the heroic uprising of the Arab Palestinian people in the occupied territories. We reiterate our support for them as well as for the fraternal Lebanese people in their confrontation with and resistance to the barbarous Israeli aggression.

We also discussed the situation in the region and the tension and dangers facing it, especially the Iraq-Iran war and its sapping of the strength of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. We call for an end to this war in a manner that will ensure the legitimate rights of the two sides.

We also reviewed the international situation and issues relating to the causes of our people and our Arab nation. We can confirm that this meeting, like other meetings between officials of the two parts of the homeland at various levels, will contribute positively to the strengthening and consolidation of relations between the two parts of the homeland, to serving the aspirations and ambitions of our Yemeni people in order to achieve Yemeni unity and establish a free and decent life.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD RECEIVES FOREIGN OFFICIALS

EA081528 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Peoples Supreme Assembly and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, this afternoon received in his office at the Central Committee Secretariat the members of the Political Committee of the Aden treaty states consisting of foreign ministers of Democratic Yemen, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and socialist Ethiopia.

The secretary general was briefed on the proceedings and outcome of the committee meetings held in Aden 6-8 May. He expressed great appreciation for the development of relations between the member states of the Aden treaty and the entrenchment of the foundations of friendship and cooperation among them.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Ali Asad Muthanna, Central Committee member and director of the secretary general's office; Brig Gen Salih Muslih Qasim, Central Committee member and minister of defense; Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, Central Committee member and our ambassador in Ethiopia; Shafil Umar 'Ali, deputy foreign minister; Ibrahim Sa'idi, our ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; the Ethiopian ambassador in Aden; and the secretary of the Libyan Arab bureau in Aden.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also met separately Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopian foreign minister; and 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the Peoples Committee of the Peoples Bureau for Foreign Liaison in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. With each of them he discussed bilateral relations and the development of relations.

ADEN RADIO ON ENDING ARAB BOYCOTT OF EGYPT

EA102142 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 May 82

[Jafar Aydarus commentary]

[Text] The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front stressed that the return of the Egyptian regime to the Arag League, and joint Arab action, are conditional on its abandoning the Camp David accords, and above all the abrogation of the separate peace treaty with the Zionist entity. This was said in recent statements by members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, including the 1 May speech by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers. These calls are taking place when attempts by certain Arab regimes to exploit the existing Sinai situation made it appear the situation had eliminated the reasons for the boycott imposed by the Arab summit conferences on the Cairo regime following its signing of the Camp David accords. The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's stand relies on the spirit and the letter of those decisions made by the Arab summits to boycott the Cairo regime.

The reasons on which the decisions were based indicated the Camp David accords and their conditions for a separate peace with the Zionist entity, apart from the fact they removed Egypt conpletely from confrontation with the Zionist entity, will not lead to Egypt's recovery of full sovereignty over the Sinai. The Camp David accords are, in the final analysis, based on military and political alliance with the Zionist entity under U.S. leadership. This was made clear by the presence of the so-called multinational forces and the other conditions made by the Zionist entity which conceded nothing but these limited manifestations of Egyptian civil administration in the Sinai. The Cairo regime has abandoned the exercise of its real and full sovereignty over this important part of Egyptian territory.

But what is more grave is the fact the Camp David accords removed Egypt completely from confrontation with the Zionist enemy. Consequently, the Cairo regime's continuing commitment to those accords not only makes the return of the regime to the Arab League and to joint Arab action a matter for rejection, but in fact such a return is not justifiable. The right of the Cairo regime to membership in the Arab League is conditional on its commitment, like other members, to the league's charter and the decisions made by its summits. The justification for the membership of any regime in this organization depends on its practical role in the conflict with the Zionist enemy. This justification applies particularly to Egypt.

It appears, therefore, that the stand taken by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to call on Cairo to abandon the Camp David accords and abrogate the separate treaty with the Zionist enemy is not only a sign of commitment, legally and politically, to the decisions of the Arab summit conferences and the Arab League Charter, but is also an expression of the real spirit toward reality, which has been proved by bitter experience.

YAR

SPOKESMAN ON RECALL OF AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW

JN101736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 May (INA) -- A spokesman for the YAR Embassy in Moscow has dismissed reports that the YAR ambassador in Moscow has been recalled due to the deteriorating relations between the two countries. The spokesman described these reports as tendentious propaganda meant to harm the friendly relations between the YAR and the USSR.

The spokesman told the INA Moscow correspondent the reports are baseless, adding that relations between the YAR and the USSR are good. He described the reports as completely unfounded, stressing that the relations between the two countries are based on mutual understanding and common interests. He pointed out that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's visit and those of Yemeni officials to the Soviet Union had established the bilateral relations on strong bases. He added that the YAR ambassador left for San'a' on a working visit, asserting that all other reports are baseless.

PRIME MINISTER ON DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, UNITY STEPS

GF101702 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 10 May 82 pp 4, 5

[Interview granted by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani to AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ correspondent Hafiz Imam in San'a' -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Discussions of the first 5-year plan have brought forth several issues, among which were the necessity of orienting the state's administrative system, the preparation of trained Yemeni cadres necessary for achieving the plan and the necessary investment services. What are your views on all these issues?

[Answer] In fact, all these issues that were broached during discussion haven't been forgotten by any one of us. The remarks which were useful and which we did not consider unconstructive criticism stemmed from a knowledge of the Yemeni status quo on the one hand and an evaluation of the present situation on the other. Therefore, the talk of shortcomings in the government's administration is not strange to us. It is a fact we live with in Yemen. However, we must correlate these shortcomings with Yemen's past and not with what we desire Yemen to be. For instance, the revolution occurred at a time when Yemen had no more than 10 university graduates and not 1 secondary school. All the sons of Yemen who are in charge of administration today have received their elementary, prepartory and secondary education outside Yemen. Therefore, I can say that more than 75 percent of the Yemeni administration's cadres do not have a general secondary certificate.

If this is the case -- and this is the situation and is not the failure of anyone -- we cannot expect the Yemeni administration to be fully operational because of the shortage of manpower. Therefore, we believe what we are accomplishing in administration and management has a positive aspect despite its shortcomings because we are dealing with human beings, the majority of whom are incompetent and untrained, and have human failings.

[Question] What steps have been taken to realize the slogan of the unity of Yemeni soil? Where does this slogan stand in terms of the various incidents and events regardless of their worth, value and motives?

[Answer] Yemeni unity is undoubtedly a popular demand -- the fate and destiny of every Yemeni. I repeat the demand for unity is not linked with any person, organization, party or government and no individual or group can hamper it. On the official level, negotiations are in progress and continue. I hope officials on both sides will achieve this demand via the completion of the [joint] committees' functions. The most significant step accomplished late last year was the completion of the constitution of the unified state. It is a national Arab Islamic constitution based on Islam and Arabism. This constitution includes steps governed by the Tripoli agreement, which stipulates the initial ratification of this constitution by the presidents of both countries. Then the constitution will be presented to the national assemblies of both countries, and a referendum will be conducted on the constitution under the supervision of the Arab League. Once the result of the referendum is determined to be affirmative, the two governments will dissolve into one transitional government made up of both sides. Then necessary steps to establish one Yemeni government will be taken.

[Question] What about the problems of armed groups on the border with southern Yemen?

[Answer] There are problems on the border, but they do not justify the hindrance of the course of unity because unity is a popular demand that nothing can hamper -- not any social or political difference between the two Yemens. The parliament that will be elected eventually will be presented with all laws and documents issued by the governments of both Yemens, and what the parliament deems suitable for Yemeni society will be adopted. We are not negotiating factors involving solidarity or which system should be imposed. We want the people to decide the system they want, the system that is commensurate with their Arab and national identity and with their Islamic ambitions and beliefs.

GCC'S BISHARAH CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT SALIH

JN102120 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office at the presidential palace in Ta'izz this evening GCC Secretary General 'Abdalah Bisharah. The GCC secretary general briefed the president on the Arab situation, the situation in the region and the Gulf and the GCC's way of handling issues facing the region under the current circumstances.

The brother president expressed satisfaction with the GCC secretary general's visit to the YAR that will acquaint him with the situation in the YAR and with our people's aspirations. They reviewed the Arab and international situation, particularly the central issue, the Palestinian issue and the continued Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon. They also discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war and the efforts being exerted to stop it and guarantee Iraq's legitimate rights.

The meeting was attended by Vice President Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, Consultative Council member Dr 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud and Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr.

MUBARAK VIEWS ARAB TIES, AUTONOMY, NONALIGNMENT

NC081745 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak gave an interview to Omani television and press and answered several questions posed to him. The following is the text of the interview:

Question: What is your appraisal of Omani-Egyptian relations at present?

Answer: In fact, Omani-Egyptian relations are excellent. Since the time of late President Anwar as-Sadat, we have had strong relations with Oman and with His Majesty Sultan Qabus, in particular. These strong and firm relations were manifested and confirmed by Oman's stance toward the Arab Republic of Egypt during the peace process and its support for Egypt in every stride until we reached the day of the withdrawal of the remaining Israeli forces from Egyptian territory in the Sinai. I cannot say more than that they are more than firm relations.

Question: Thank you, Your Excellency the president. The developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war throw their shadow on the other Arab Gulf states. There are fears that this war may spread. What is your advice on how the eventualities of this danger can be confronted?

Answer: In fact, the Iraqi-Iranian war is a catastrophe for the two warring states. At the end, they will both be losers and will have gained nothing. As far as I know and hear from the radio, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is prepared to reach an agreement and is prepared to withdraw to the prewar border. Really, I call on Iran to agree to this for the sake of peace. Enough of the losses in resources, which will ultimately affect the people in both Iran and Iraq. Enough of exhausting the resources for wars. We should turn to development. They also must turn to development in their countries in their peoples' interest, raising their standard and alleviating their suffering. We have tried this method. Therefore, I ask God to end this war because the two peoples are the loser, as are the neighboring peoples who may be affected. Those gaining from this war are countries far away from the region.

Question: The Arabs, from the ocean to the Gulf, are looking forward to the day when the conditions that led to the alienation between the Arab states and the Arab Republic of Egypt will end. What are the best means his excellency the president believes could lead to ending this alienation, and what steps have been taken toward Egyptian-Arab rapprochement?

Answer: This is our nature as Arabs. No sooner does alienation take place among us than we return to one another. Such a process has recurred throughout history. The alienation between us and our brothers in the Arab states has not been initiated by us, and we have not severed our relations with them. It is they who first severed relations. The reason was we have chosen the road to peace as a way for solving the question -- a way for restoring the land, that they did not approve of. We thought and believed they were waiting to see the result. There is no reason for alienation because, in the final analysis, we are Arabs. Whether we like it or not we will return to one another. I have repeatedly said we are Arabs and we harbor no rancor or hatred toward anyone in the Arab nation. Since October, we have ceased all kinds of attacks, whether in the press or in the information media, against our brothers in the Arab states. Experience shows that we insult one another and then we reconcile one another. However, the insults and attacks yield hatred. I had decided to stop all that. I have declared more than once that the Arab League still exists. I believe no more can be said. Our country is open to welcome any Arab and any Arab state. We do not wish to embarass any of our Arab brothers. Concerning any steps toward Arab rapprochement, we have done nothing and we do not work in the dark.

We leave it to our brothers in the Arab states, each as he sees appropriate and at the time he desires, to resume his relations with Egypt. We welcome this. We have not severed our relations, but it was they who started -- and the next step must come from them.

Question: The Arab world is passing through an unenviable stage characterized by divisions and threats. How does Your Excellency envisage the role that Egypt can play to help the Arab states facing foreign threats?

Answer: By God, the divisions exist and are a very sad thing. The differences between the Arab states are many. Although they are all members of the Arab League, the Arab states do not agree on anything. We only talk a lot about Arab solidarity and Arab rapprochement, but nothing happens.

This is a very sad thing, indeed. However, all I can say in this connection is that Arab solidarity is the best way to preserve the Arab entity and protect the Arabs from foreign threats. I cannot elaborate on this subject more than this.

Question: How do you wish to see the Nonaligned Movement develop and grow? Do you believe there is any possible role for this movement in maintaining an equilibrium between the two superpowers?

Answer: The Nonaligned Movement -- and Egypt is one of its founding members -- is a very important movement and can play a major role in averting a confrontation between the two superpowers. The concept of nonalignment is clear. When Egypt declared 2 or 3 months ago that nonalignment is one of its principles, panic and pandemonium occurred, although Egypt is one of the founding members of the movement. Some believed that this was a change in Egypt's policy. How could this be a change in Egypt's policy when it is a founder and a main member of the movement? This does not mean at all that we have changed Egypt's political line.

If I have special relations with the United States, this does not mean it is a departure from nonalignment. Nonalignment does not mean I must break my special relations with any state helping me.

In fact, I do not understand this talk. Nonalignment does not prevent special relations with any state. But we must not join any alliance, neither the Eastern alliance nor the Western alliance. India, a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement, has special relations with the Soviet Union and also has relations with the United States. But it has special relations and economic and other kinds of cooperation with the Soviet Union. We have a special cooperation with the United States -- economic and military cooperation. This does not prevent Egypt from being a nonaligned state. The Nonaligned Movement is very important and must be strengthened because it could play a great role in preventing a confrontation between the two superpowers.

Question: What is Egypt's stand toward the Arab proposals submitted to the Arab summit meetings for solving the Middle East problem?

Answer: The Arabs even disagree over the Arab proposals. They all disagree over the proposals. Syria did not approve the proposals. There are several proposals. There are several proposals that have been issued by United Nations, but Israel will not implement any proposal unless it signs it and commits itself to it.

The examples are many. From 1967 until 1973, what did Israel do with [Security Council] Resolutions 242 and 338? It did not implement these resolutions. However, when Israel signed the Camp David agreements and committed itself to them, it started implementing them. Israel must approve any resolution because it is a main party in the process.

We have no framework before us other than the Camp David framework, whether the brothers accept it or not.

This is the framework with which we will achieve success concerning territory and in which the talks concerning the Palestinian issue will be conducted. We have no framework other than this one.

Question: Your Excellency the president, you expressed concern for the Arab nation because of the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and its consequences. How can stability and security be restored in Lebanon to enable the Lebanese Government to exercise its legitimate rights in light of the fact that Egypt had sponsored the Cairo agreement that regulated the relations between the Palestinian resistance and the legitimate Lebanese authorities?

Answer: By God, one very much regrets the events in Lebanon. I recall the late President Anwar as-Sadat who, before the aggravation of the Lebanese situation, said the Lebanese parties must sit together at a roundtable to solve their own problems. The situation is different now: It has deteriorated; it has become aggravated; matters have become complicated and there are now Syrian forces in Lebanon.

To solve the Lebanese problem, first, the Syrian forces must return to Syria and leave the Lebanese problem to the Lebanese to solve by themselves and find the best way for achieving peace in Lebanon. The presence of forces in Lebanon will not enable any Lebanese leadership to solve the problem, as it will be under the influence of these forces. Lebanon must be left to the Lebanese themselves to solve their own problem, and there is no reason for any interference by any state or other powers.

Question: The fraternal people in Egypt and the Arab nation are celebrating the restoration of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt after great efforts were exerted, including war and peace. How do you view the restoration of other parts of the Arab homeland that are still under Israeli occupation and what is the Egyptian policy within the framework of the peace negotiations with Israel to achieve the Palestinian people's right to self-determination?

Answer: It is really a long question. However, the restoration of land can only be achieved through negotiations. I do not agree with Syria, that liberation can be achieved by force. We tried this for years, for about 30 years, until we lost Sinai and they lost the Golan Heights. Even the great powers can achieve no solution through wars. Vietnam -- the United States had solved the question only through negotiations. We have adopted this course that made our Arab brothers boycott us. Well, we have now restored Sinai. Israel has more than once declared that it is prepared to negotiate with Syria over the Golan Heights, but Syria refused. I cannot understand what they have done. Syria refuses to negotiate over the Golan Heights for one reason or another. I do not wish to discuss this in detail.

On the Palestine question, we are still engaged in the autonomy talks. I do not speak for the Palestinians with the Israelis, but we want to put the Palestinians at the beginning of the road to take up their question in their hands and solve it. We want to draw up the principles for Palestinian autonomy after which they will have a new role and on the basis of these principles they will enter into details and discussions. Only through discussions can the land be restored. The use of force in the whole world is futile and solves no questions.

Question: The whole world is viewing with interest your sincere efforts for solving the economic difficulties in Egypt. What are the broad lines for these efforts? This is my last question, Your Excellency the president.

Answer: Generally there are economic problems in every country of the world. The United States, which gives aid to the world, has economic problems. Europe is full of economic problems. It is not strange that we should have an economic problem; but it is strange if we do not solve it. We started by holding an economic conference.

We have laid down the broad lines for solving the economic question. There are, at present, about five committees discussing possible solutions the government must initiate to arrive at a solution and at creating a stable policy for the economic question.

There is no fundamental change in the economic line. The liberalization process will be aimed at productivity, and not entirely at consumer liberalization. The committees are discussing this to arrive at options to be put before the government and the people for their views and then we will make a decision. The policy will be stable for the economic process in Egypt and will not change with the change of governments.

The head of the press and information delegation thanked President Husni Mubarak and said: Mr President, at the end of our meeting, we would like to convey to Your Excellency our profound thanks for allowing us to hold this fine interview with you in spite of your many preoccupations. We wish you, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the fraternal Egyptian people prosperity, success, security and peace. Thank you.

President Mubarak replied: I thank you and I ask you to convey my greetings to His Majesty Sultan Qabus -- the great man who stood alongside Egypt in its cause and in all stages. I extend greetings to the fraternal Omani people who have supported us in all stages of the peace process which we are still following. I thank you and wish you success. Peace be upon you.

OMANI LEADER DEPARTS; STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED

NC110914 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 May (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak said he and Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman, have exchanged views and consultations on all Arab questions. In a statement after seeing off the sultan of Oman today, Mubarak said Sultan Qabus came to Egypt to extend congratulations on the withdrawal from the Sinai.

An official statement will be issued this afternoon on the Egyptian-Omani discussions held during Sultan Qabus' 4-day visit to Egypt.

Al-Baz Comments on Talks

NC091323 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 May (MENA) -- Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, Dr Usamah al-Baz, has stated the bilateral talks held today between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman were extremely cordial, and there was complete agreement on the assessment of the situation in the area in relation to the strategy and the consolidation of the Arab position.

He said the talks between President Mubarak and Sultan Qabus, lasting over 2 hours, dealt with the development of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the security of the Gulf area, the need to achieve progress on the Palestinian issue, and the strengthening of the relations of cooperation between Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman. He added President Mubarak and Sultan Qabus will resume their talks this evening and tomorrow, Monday. The ministerial level talks between the two sides will also be resumed.

Replying to a question on the Iraqi-Iranian war, Dr Usamah al-Baz said: We call for an end to this war and we hope the security of the [Gulf] area will not be threatened. We are also prepared to do everything conducive to this end. We believe if the hostilities and acts of aggression do not stop and the situation is not contained, the consequences will be grave.

He added Sultan Qabus and President Mubarak also discussed all matters of interest to the two countries, particularly those related to the present stage of and the prospects for progress in the Palestinian issue during the coming months, the developments of the situation in the Gulf and the repercussions of the Iraqi-Iranian war on the Gulf states.

He said: There was complete agreement between President Mubarak and Sultan Qabus that these military operations should stop in view of their grave consequences which go beyond the two countries.

On whether Sultan Qabus has contacted the Arab states about restoring relations with Egypt, Dr Usamah al-Baz said: Naturally, the sultanate is carrying out various contacts. Several visits have been made to Muscat by heads of Arab states. Oman is also active in the Gulf Cooperation Council. These contacts enable the Sultanate of Oman to assess the situation. On the other hand, it is holding talks with Egypt within the framework of consultations and the continuation of what had previously taken place through the meeting held between President Mubarak and Sultan Qabus in Muscat and the letters that have been exchanged. On the likelihood of Egypt attending or being invited to a Gulf summit conference, Dr al-Baz said that this matter was not discussed.

Replying to a question on Egypt's return to the Arab ranks and its invitation to attend the Fes conference, Dr al-Baz said: The idea is not one of attending or not attending a conference. The important thing is the preparation of the atmosphere and general political lines and the coordination of stands in relation to the issues. We sense some progress in this regard and the coming phase will witness further progress.

On whether Egyptian-Arab relations will be resumed before the summit conference is convened, Dr al-Baz said: We did not discuss this matter and we have not yet reached this phase. However, we are concentrating on the improvement and the strengthening of relations between Egypt and the Arab states. There are steps that could be useful for easing and removing the obstacles and this gradual process will lead to the required improvement and will mark the beginning of the restoration of the relations.

In reply to a question on whether the present visit of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to Egypt was taken under an agreement with the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Dr Usamah al-Baz answered in the negative. He said that this visit was taken at the invitation of President Husni Mubarak and is within the framework of the relations existing between the two countries -- not on behalf of a group of states.

Dr al-Baz added: This does not signify that this visit is just confined to bilateral (?affairs). This is because the Sultanate of Oman is playing a basic role in clearing the atmosphere and in bringing about a rapprochement between Egypt and the Arab states. It is from this perspective that one must view the appeal which Sultan Qabus made in his speech yesterday to all Arab states and to their leaders to restore the bridges of the [previous] relationships and understanding and to resume contacts with Egypt.

In regard to the likelihood of Egypt attending the Fes summit conference, Dr Usamah al-Baz said: At this time there is no thought of calling for convening or attending such meetings. However, ideas exist on clearing the atmosphere about the fundamental outlines [as received], about the need for thinking in terms of devoting interest to the Arab nation's basic causes. Furthermore, ideas exist on coordinating stances -- more than just thinking of turning attention to, and taking interest in, conferences and meetings. However, it is imperative that an appropriate avenue be prepared for improving the atmosphere of inter-Arab relations.

Dr al-Baz said: We tangibly feel some progress has indeed been made in this respect, and the coming phase will definitely witness a continuation of this trend.

To a question on whether there is any possibility for the restoration of relations with any Arab state prior to the convening of any Arab summit conference, he said: We have not discussed the return of official or diplomatic relations between Egypt and any other Arab state. The reason is that we have not yet reached this phase in our contacts, be it with Amman or with any other Arab state. However, we now seek to improve the appropriate atmosphere between Egypt and the Arab states.

Dr al-Baz said: We still believe that there might be more useful steps. We have felt more Arabs are coming to Egypt and that, last month, Arab tourism increased by 20 percent. Furthermore, economic relations are improving. This gradual method might lead to the final improvement, which we are looking forward to.

Asked if he thinks the autonomy talks will be a front for improving the Arab atmosphere and whether there will be a positive factor in this respect, Dr al-Baz said: I think it will be an inconsequential factor ['amilan muhayidan], because the autonomy talks represent a fulfillment of national commitments on Egypt's part. What matters here is that there should be an agreement between Egypt and the other Arab states. I refer here to the moderate and peace-loving Arab states supporting a peaceful solution of the Palestinian problem. There is an agreement in principle and in general terms regarding the need to achieve progress on the Palestinian front, because we have never worked within the framework of a separate peace with Israel. We have always worked within the framework of a comprehensive peace. We find the Palestinian issue takes a priority position in it.

Dr al-Baz added: The autonomy talks could lead to results that could help the atmosphere considerably. This is if agreement is reached concerning the full autonomy authority in the West Bank and Gaza Strip which will have broad legal powers. This could lead to an improvement in the atmosphere of Arab relations, and within this context we would have achieve an extremely positive development.

Questioned on the identity of views between Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman, in particular, and between Egypt and the Gulf Cooperation Council on the solution of the Palestinian issue, Dr al-Baz said: I cannot speak for the Sultanate of Oman. But I can say that the two countries are jointly bound in the commitment to achieve progress for the Palestinian people and the Palestinian problem. The two countries think we must always be active and not maintain silence while the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is getting worse day after day. It is imperative all Arab states contribute all they can and assume their responsibility toward such an [full autonomy] agreement, while taking into consideration that none of them can speak in the name of the Palestinians and none has the power to negotiate on Palestinian rights. We believe the Arab states should help the Palestinians in the peace process.

Asked if an Iraqi envoy was likely to come to Egypt, as has been reported in a newspaper, Al-Baz said: We have not been told anything about this. On President Husni Mubarak's possible attendance of the next nonaligned summit conference, Al-Baz said: It is premature to discuss this. We are interested in participating in all the main activities of the Nonaligned Movement on the basis that Egypt is a basic factor and a founding member. It will continue its role as one of the pillars of the movement, but it is premature to speak about the level of Egypt's representation at this conference.

Asked if Sultan Qabus's contacts with King Husayn of Jordan and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan were coordinated with President Mubarak, Al-Baz said: There is a continuous consultation between Sultan Qabus and President Mubarak. The sultan always briefs President Mubarak on the contacts he carries out. When his majesty the sultan does this, he does not act on Egypt's request but on the basis of a praiseworthy initiative by him. He believes the Arab leaders must act to clear the Arab atmosphere. He is always keen on doing this and he was among the first to do this. It is known he has held several contacts lately with the heads of the Arab states, either directly or through envoys or messages. He always briefs President Mubarak on the results of such contacts.

AL-AHRAM Hails Qabus Remarks

NC102308 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 May (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM asserts the call that Sultan Qabus of Oman addressed from Cairo to the Arab leaders to forget the past and restore fraternal relations with Egypt is considered a continuation of the building of [Arab] solidarity in an effective way and at the appropriate time when circumstances have provided all the possibilities for the rapprochement.

In a commentary in its Tuesday edition, the paper points out Egypt has often said it welcomes any Arab initiative in the direction of reconciliation on the basis that it did not break off relations first and that its national asset in the interest of the Arab struggle can convince others to make such a step. Egypt, it adds, has always expressed its good intentions toward the others, rose above the vituperations and called for a resort to the language of a more civilized dialogue without interfering with or jeopardizing the sovereignty policies.

GHALI MEETS NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER 7 MAY

NC072120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 7 May (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met this morning with Netherlands Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel. During the meeting, they reviewed the situation in the Middle East in the postwithdrawal stage, the continuation of the peace process, the autonomy talks, international participation in the peace efforts and the European role, especially since the EEC foreign ministers will meet next week in Brussels to discuss the situation in the Middle East. They also discussed the means of strengthening bilateral relations. The talks will be resumed tonight at a working dinner the Netherlands minister will host in honor of Dr Butrus Ghali.

Dr Butrus Ghali held a press conference at the Netherlands Foreign Ministry. During the press conference he reviewed for the reporters of the international press the situation in the Middle East and Egypt's policy to implement a comprehensive and just peace in the region.

Comments on Autonomy Talks

NC071958 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has expressed the belief that the differences between Egypt and Israel on holding the Palestinian autonomy negotiations in Jerusalem are merely procedural difficulties and can be resolved.

In the course of his visit to the Netherlands, Dr Ghali said Europe could play a role in achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict in coordination with the United States, as far as possible, to avoid duplication.

AL-BAZ DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL, ARABS

NC100922 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 May 82

[From the "Listeners' Questions" program]

[Text] Listeners Mazhar 'Ashur from Cairo, Rida Mustafa as-Sayyid from Cairo and Sa'id Salim as-Sayyid from Al-Munufiyah Governorate ask: Does the Israeli leadership understand the Egyptian principle that Egyptian-Arab relations will not be at the expense of Egyptian-Israeli relations? Dr Usamah al-Baz, first undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs, answers the question:

[Begin Al-Baz recording] This is up to the Israeli officials. We don't know whether or not they are convinced of this principle. However, we are pursuing this line on the basis that from the outset we have stated that our relations with one of the parties will not be at the expense of our relations with the other party. This does not mean we view our relations with Israel as we do our relations with the Arabs. There are differences in the nature, history and extent of these relations and so forth. However, the important thing is that when Egypt began the peace process with Israel, it did not do so at the expense of the Arabs or to harm its relations with the Arab world. Rather, Egypt adopted some steps in advance of other states because it was in a position to do so and because it hoped that the other Arab parties would adopt either similar steps or other steps. It is immaterial whether they adopt similar or other steps. The important thing is the Arab states should act. We do not oblige any Arab party to accept the Egyptian formula for action.

From the beginning of the peace process with Israel, it did not take place at the expense of our relations withour Arab brothers. Our relations with the Arab states and with the Arab nations are relations of common destiny. These relations are not subject to compromise, they are not seasonal and they are not subject to ups and downs. They are permanent and strategic relations. The same criterion appeals at this stage. It must be clear that improving the atmosphere in relations between Egypt and several other Arab states does not harm our relations with Israel and certainly does not harm peace. Rather, it will greatly consolidate peace. This is because we are striving for a comprehensive peace and not a separate reconciliation [sulhan munfaridan] between Egypt and Israel. In order for peace to be comprehensive, Egypt must play a role in achieving a settlement between Israel and the other Arab parties, beginning with the fraternal Palestinian people.

Improving relations between Egypt and the other Arab states will facilitate the acceptance by a large number of the Arab states of the idea of peace, as well as of an Egyptian role within this framework. This serves the cause for a comprehensive peace. We will work within the framework of a comprehensive peace with Israel committing itself with us to this. We believe this is in Israel's interest, regardless of whether or not the Israeli's are convinced of this. We believe they will be convinced of this at the appropriate time. [end recording]

'ALI AFFIRMS INEVITABILITY OF ARAB SOLIDARITY

NC071949 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed the inevitability of the return of Arab solidarity and expressed Egypt's welcome of any efforts aimed at consolidating this solidarity among the Arab states. 'Ali confirmed Egypt's declaration that the security of the Arab Gulf area is part of the strategy of Arab security, noting the whole Arabian Peninsula represents the strategic depth of Egypt in the East and that Egypt is affected by events in the Gulf states and in the peninsula, which are also affected by events in Egypt. He affirmed Egypt's commitment to solving the Palestine question through negotiations, noting that experience proved stability in the Middle East depends, in the first place, upon solving this question.

AL-AHRAM VIEWS ISRAELI POSTWITHDRAWAL POLICY

PM071531 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 4 May 82 p 7

[Jamal 'Abd al-Jawad article: "Withdrawal From Sinai and Israeli Policy"]

[Excerpts] Shortly before the recent Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai doubts were raised as to whether Israel would fulfill its commitment to complete the withdrawal as scheduled. This is because as the date of the withdrawal came closer Israel was further complicating the situation, thus raising many doubts about Israel's compliance with the provisions of the peace treaty, so much so that the Israeli Cabinet put the question of withdrawal on its agenda as if it were a new issue that was not discussed before. It also hinted at the possibility of not completing the withdrawal on the date agreed upon. Israel justified this behavior by raising doubts about Egypt's commitment to the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Most probably Israel had no intention of delaying the withdrawal because it knows more than anybody else of how much that would cost it. Rather the aims of such action lay with the postwithdrawal period and not the withdrawal itself. Therefore, examining and studying the intensive developments that occurred in the short period preceding the withdrawal remains to be of great importance.

We can say by its behavior during this period Israel tried to affect the postwithdrawal political developments by influencing two basic issues. The first was Egyptian postwithdrawal policy, particularly toward Israel and the Palestine problem. The second was the political efforts to be made after the withdrawal in order to complete the peace process and resolve the crisis in the area.

Israel is deeply concerned over what it sees as the possibility of Egyptian policy retracting from peace with Israel and hindering the process of normalization of relations between the two countries as well as the possibility of the Egyptian leadership pooling its efforts once again with those of the Arab countries with regard to the settlement. With this in mind Israel sought to raise several issues, such as the Egyptian stand on the Palestine problem that was announced by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid at the meeting of the nonaligned countries' coordination bureau in Kuwait, Israel's accusation against Egypt alleging it had violated the military supplements of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, and its raising the question of arms smuggling to the Gaza sector via the Sinai.

Israel's aim behind all this was to send a particular message expressing its great sensitivity to any shift or change in Egyptian policy, thus giving itself the right to determine what constitutes a violation of agreements between the two countries and reserving for itself the right to retaliate. Such retaliation, in our case, went as far as threatening to delay the withdrawal. Begin explained the contents of this Israeli message the day immediately following the withdrawal when he stated that if Egypt were to violate the peace agreements Israel's response would be swift.

It could be said that the area is threatened by entering a state of "political vacuum" after the recent Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai in that this withdrawal marks the end of the implementation of the Egyptian portion of the Camp David agreements while the Palestinian portion of it -- the question of autonomy -- is still faltering because of the wide gap between the Egyptian concept and the Israeli concept of the matters and also, basically, because of the Palestinian rejection. The Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks on this subject that have been going on for more than 30 months achieved no appreciable progress. The coming months do not indicate any progress in this field especially after the recent Israeli measures in the occupied territories and following the clear announcements by the Egyptian leadership that it will not accept in the negotiations with Israel anything that does not satisfy the Palestinians.

The continued fixed stands by the parties in the negotiations mean the faltering of talks and the absence of efforts to resolve the problem. This is what we mean by "political vacuum." This vacuum is of great danger to the situation in the area as a whole and, consequently, to the U.S. and European interests in it. The continuation of this vacuum will bring home to all the parties their responsibility in the search for peace. It will also put the Arab regimes in an embarrassing position in the eyes of their citizens.

The freezing or the faltering of the autonomy talks would deprive the Arab parties of the opportunity of rejection, the attitude which they adopted since the beginning of the peace process between Egypt and Israel, and, consequently, would put them in the dilemma of "no war, no peace, no rejection."

In the present circumstances of the escalating Palestinian national struggle in the West Bank and Gaza and the stepping up of Israeli repression to counter it there is an indication of heightening tension threatening the future of existing regimes and creating the opportunity for the growth of radical currents -- leftist or Islamic -- as a substitute for the impotence of the regimes. Consequently this would threaten the European and U.S. interests in the area. If Europe and the United States stand idly by in this case of potential political vacuum they will be put in an embarrassing position vis-a-vis their moderate Arab friends.

Some parties have seen the possibility of this situation developing and have realized its danger and so they tried to offer substitutes in order to fill the vacuum before the withdrawal took place. As a result a number of plans were put forward, most important of which was Amir Fahd's eight-point plan.

The importance of this plan is based on three principal elements. First, its source is Saudi Arabia, the country with increasing influence and weight in the area and with strong relations with Europe and the United States. Second, the plan received the approval of the majority of the so-called moderates regimes as well as remarkable acceptance by influential elements within the PLO. Despite the faltering of the plan at the Fes summit it is still under consideration and, in fact, it **is the substitute** stands the best chance. The third element is the fact that Europe found in the plan its desired objective and supported it on the grounds that it is compatible with the Venice declaration. Europe's actions so far indicate that it has decided to coordinate its moves with the moderates Arab parties so the initiative will nto come as a new plan with specific points but through cooperation with the moderate Arab parties and on the basis of Fahd's plan.

The Israeli stand toward the Saudi plan and the European initiative as well as toward any plans and proposals outside Camp David is one of clear rejection of all such efforts and initiatives. For this reason during the period preceding the withdrawal Israel tried to block all these plans and initiatives by resorting to several means. First it sought to consolidate the status quo in the occupied Arab territories by annexing the Golan and stepping colonization efforts. Second, it tried to liquidate the pro-PLO Palestinian leadership in the occupied Arab territories and create substitute leaderships that would cooperate with Israel by organizing the village leagues. All this was in order to implement the autonomy administration as Israel understands it and to avoid a state of vacuum that would create an opportunity for the European or Arab states to come forward with alternative plans. Third, the attempt [by Israel] to achieve an agreement in the autonomy talks by reaching a declaration of principles with Egypt disregarding the legitimate Palestinian rights and providing a cover for the policy of status quo and for the liquidation of the Palestinian national leadership in the occupied territories, something Egypt strongly refused.

It should to be pointed out that the dispute over Tabah is part of the Israeli plan to prepare for the postwithdrawal period.

Although we cannot ignore Israel's expansionism behind the Tabah problem, Israel is trying to keep the issue of Tabah outstanding in order to use it as a means of maneuvering. On the other hand, the continued dispute over Tabah will either absorb the efforts of both parties to resolve this dispute or else their time while waiting to see the outcome of these efforts. Consequently this would hamper the launching of new serious efforts to expand the peace process and resolve the crisis.

Finally, the Israeli maneuvers that preceded the recent withdrawal from the Sinai have been part of its policy to use the occupied territories as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the Arab countries, the policy that Israel has pursuing since 1967.

CAIRO DISCUSSES SINAI, LIBERATION OF ARAB LAND

NC072104 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 May 82

[Ibrahim Wahbi commentary: "The Peace That Achieved the Liberation of Sinai Will Achieve the Liberation of the Rest of the Land"]

[Text] After the withdrawal from the Sinai, we consider the Israeli officials' statements, whether on the settlements or on the possibilities of the venue and time of the autonomy talks or on anything else connected with Arab rights, as being only for local consumption in Israel. Egypt has successfully outlined to the whole world that there is no alternative to the road to peace and that this road, sooner or later, must pass through the Palestine question to find a solution, otherwise Israel would be like the one who made a stride toward the goal and then turned back to the starting point.

The evacuation from the Sinai is one of the phases that we must cross to arrive at making Israel take into account the differences presently prevailing in the Arab world and rely that these conflicts might allow it to hold on to the occupied Arab territory [sentence as heard]. The Arab world undoubtedly realizes now that what had been unattainable has been achieved by the Camp David accords in liberating the Arab land in the Sinai; and what applied to the Sinai could be applied to the rest of the occupied Arab territory and to all the legitimate rights.

Egypt has opened the way to the Arabs to realize a sound practical course unlike what had been recorded on paper and remained unimplemented, and unlike the pile of resolutions adopted by the United Nations and shelved by Israel. Egypt's practical course has led to agreements, the implementation of which is binding. The first fruits of these was the evacuation from the Sinai.

Egypt has also opened the way to the outside world. Europe has recognized the Palestinians' rights and has realized then that the sound practical support of these rights could materialize through Camp David. Egypt has opened the way for the United States to realize its interests demand stability, which can only prevail on just conditions. Therefore, Washington has more than once rejected many Israeli stances. This rejection came in several forms, such as the U.S. abolition of the strategic cooperation agreement with Israel and the cancellation of the U.S. arms and military equipment deal to Israel last December, amounting to $200 million.

World pressure on Israel might increase if the Arabs closed their ranks and supported Egypt in seeking the restoration of the remaining Arab land in the same manner as it restored the Sinai. Those who followed up the liberation of Sinai have noticed Israeli officials used to make statements similar to their present statements. However, Egypt's will for peace and the world's insistence on stability led it to proceed along the road to Camp David, and it will lead it along this road until all the occupied Arab territory is restored and peace will prevail forever in this part of the world.

AMMAN WEEKLY SPECULATES ON CABINET RESHUFFLE

JN061536 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 6 May 82 p 1

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Cairo have said in 2 weeks Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will ask Mamduh Salim to form a new Egyptian Government. The new government will begin contacts with the Arab countries in an attempt to repatriate Egypt to the Arab fold.

Citing a ranking official in the Egyptian Presidential Office, the sources said the new government will include Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Egyptian opposition Labor Party. The sources added that the Foreign Ministry post will be entrusted to Isma'il Fahmi and that Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Butrus Ghali will not be included in the new government formation.

IRAQI AIRWAYS RESUMES SERVICE; OFFICIALS ARRIVE

NC110806 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 May (MENA) -- Iraqi Airways resumed its regular flights between Baghdad and Cairo today. The first Iraqi Boeing 707 carrying 93 passengers arrived in Cairo early this morning. The passengers included a three-member Iraqi delegation led by Iraqi Airways Manager Usumah Hatim. The Iraqi delegation's visit to Cairo aims at holding contacts with Egyptair and civil aviation authority officials for reopening the Iraqi Airways office in Cairo and for fixing the regular flights of Egyptair and Iraqi Airways between the two countries.

The Iraqi delegation was met on arrival by Muhammad Fayiq 'Abd al-'Aziz, chief of the (?public) relations office at the Iraqi Embassy in Cairo.

Iraqi Airways suspended its regular flights to Cairo in November 1978 in response to the Arab boycott of Israel in protest against the late President Anwar as-Sadat's initiative.

MUHYI AD-DIN TO HEAD SINAI REHABILITATION GROUP

NC082320 Cairo MENA in English 2045 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) -- Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din today formed a high-level committee for the rehabilitation of Sinai, headed by himself.

The committee will be in charge of drawing up the general policy for the rehabilitation of Sinai and of endorsing the programmes and necessary plans in accordance with the social and economic development plan within the state general policy. The committee comprises all the deputy premiers, a number of ministers and the two governors of North and South Sinai.

The committee's decisions will be binding and all ministers and different authorities should take necessary measures to implement them.

HAMMADI QUESTIONS TACIT U.S. SUPPORT OF IRAN

JN101353 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Rabat, 10 May (INA) -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has asserted the United States is not far from the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and has influence within the Iranian regime. In a statement to the INA correspondent in Rabat, Dr Hammadi said it is inconceivable for "Israeli" arms to continue to pour into Iran without the knowledge and approval of the United States in view of the latter's special relationship with Israel. Dr Hammadi added Iraq has had doubts about the U.S. position on the dispute with Iran right from the beginning and these doubts have been communicated to the United States on several occasions.

Concerning the big powers' position on the Iraqi-Iranian dispute, Dr Hammadi noted the big powers have said they are neutral in this war and they are not interfering in it. This is all Iraq wants, he said, provided of course, actions conform to declared stands. Dr Hammadi expressed the belief that the big powers will use any opportunity to interfere in any area of dispute in the world. Therefore, the matter depends entirely on us, he said.

Dr Hammadi said there are three reasons for Iran's rejection of peace efforts. The first is the power struggle among the different blocs within the Iranian regime. The second is outside influence on this regime by big power circles and those quarters that do not want to see an end to the fighting, especially Israel. The third is the Iranian regime's designs on the Arab countries and hostile intentions against the neighboring Arab region. Dr Hammadi asks: How then can we explain the Iranian regime's intransigence when Iraq is offering complete withdrawal from all Iranian territory and only demanding its rights? Dr Hammadi added: Had the Iranian regime been after a settlement, and, had it not been entertaining such hostile intentions, it would have seized this golden opportunity to end the war, regain its territory and solve the issue peacefully.

The Iraqi foreign minister welcomed any initiative or proposals to end the war, provided they are serious and can lead to a removal of the causes of the war. Dr Hammadi said Iraq is seeking peace, not a truce. Therefore, it is ready to consider any initiative, opinion or new ways to end the dispute. The war, he said, cannot end without safeguarding the rights of both sides. The war started for certain known reasons and it must end with the removal of these reasons, otherwise hostilities will renew, he added.

Dr Hammadi said: The form and method of these initiatives and proposals is not important. What is important is their substance. Thus, if the Islamic Good Offices Committee has new proposals, Iraq will consider them in this context. The Iraqi foreign minister expressed his belief that the Jerusalem Committee can play a role in finding a solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict on the basis of justice, on the principles of Islam and in a manner which will guarantee both sides' rights. Such a role stems from the committee's moral obligations toward the Islamic states and the exercising of its prestigious position as a committee whose task is so great that it extends to the liberation of Jerusalem.

Hammadi said: We have noticed the Iraqi-Iranian war occupied an important part of the discussions of the Jerusalem Committee not only because Iraq and Iran are Muslim states but also due to the impact of this war on the causes of Palestine and Jerusalem. Iraq with its material and moral strength and its firm stand on the Palestinian cause constitutes an immense force in support of the Palestinian cause and the cause of liberating Jerusalem.

If Iran ignores the desire of 15 Islamic states, which are members of the Jerusalem Committee and are elected by the Islamic conference, it will be held responsible for its behavior. The foreign minister pointed out Iran has been known for its negative attitude toward and boycott of all Islamic conferences held in At-Ta'if, Baghdad, Morocco and other places.

Answering a question on the nonaligned summit conference which will be held in Baghdad next September, Hammadi asserted Iraq's contacts and all the information available to it show that Iran and Syria are the only states which are demanding a change of venue for the conference. There is no one in the Nonaligned Movement, large or small, who supports the Syrian and the Iranian demand. He said the conference will undoubtedly be held at the place and time fixed for it. Hammadi made it clear that Iraq, as the host country, will extend invitations to all the member states of the Nonaligned Movement including Iran. It is up to Iran to accept or reject this invitation, he concluded.

SPOKESMAN RIDICULES CLAIMS ON TEHRAN EXPLOSION

JN091834 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Culture and Information has ridiculed the allegations made by the Syrian ambassador in Tehran that Iraq was behind the explosion that took place in the Syrian Embassy in Tehran today. He added the Syrian ambassador's allegations are identical to those made by the Iranian officials immediately after the explosion. The spokesman said: We tell the Syrian rulers that hawks never eat corpses. Corpses are usually eaten by crows.

The spokesman recalled the wave of assassinations and explosions that rocked the Iranian capital, such as the blowing up of the Islamic Republican Party's headquarters as a result of which over 70 ranking officials were killed, including the party's leader Beheshti, and also the explosion that took place in the prime minister's office killing Iranian President Mohamed 'Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Bahonar. The spokesman said: It is ridiculous that the Syrian regime's ambassador in Tehran holds Iraq responsible for protecting his embassy in Tehran.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 7 MAY

JN072028 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpts] YAR, Jordanian and Egyptian delegations arrived in Baghdad today to participate in the ninth session of the Economic Commission for Western Asia [ECWA], scheduled to begin tomorrow. The Egyptian delegation is headed by Mukhlis Jabbah, director of the Economic Department at the Foreign Ministry. During its 5-day meeting, ECWA will discuss a number of economic issues that concern the member states, the international economic situation and relations between industrial and developing countries.

INA CORRESPONDENT REFUTES IRANIAN VICTORY CLAIM

JN101100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1014 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Basrah, southern Iraq, 10 May (INA) -- The INA correspondent has refuted Iranian claims that fighting is currently going on in the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] sector. In a dispatch this afternoon, the correspondent says Al-Muhammarah is still in Iraqi hands and citizens are continuing their normal life. The correspondent says he joined the Baghdad television mission on a tour today of all areas where fighting occurred last night and at dawn today in the southern sector. He affirmed that the dead bodies and military hardware left behind by the enemy following its defeat at the hands of the Miqdad, Salah ad-Din and Muhammad al-Qasin forces show the enormous losses it suffered in its desperate attempt.

The correspondent also said the road to Al-Muhammarah via Shalamchech was quiet. The traffic on this road, he added, was heavy and there was nothing to confirm the Iranian enemy's claims. The correspondent emphasized Iraqi forces are still in complete control of the Al-Muhammarah sector and the military initiative is in their hands. The correspondent quoted field commanders in the sector as saying they are completely ready to confront the enemy and inflict heavier losses than before.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 706

JN101700 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1622 GMT 10 May 82

[Communique No 706 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 May 1982]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave Iraqis, who carried the gun in defense of the homeland, sovereignty and dignity, and who inflicted grave losses on the spiteful enemy during 20 months of valiant fighting continue, guided by God's help, their daring fighting. Armed with their strong fists, effective weapons and steel determination, the Iraqis will wreck all the enemy's evil dreams, vicious intentions and abortive adventures. The Iraqis will turn the battlefields into mass graves for the forces of charlatanism and aggression in Tehran who are pushing the Iranian people toward the furnace. The following is the outcome of military operations that raged last night and today:

1. At midnight last night, the enemy attempted to attack our units in the area west of the Karun River and north of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. Our forces intercepted the enemy, foiled its attack and taught it an eloquent lesson. Our forces killed and captured a large number of enemy troops and turned the battlefield into a mass grave for its troops.

At 0500 today and after putting our trust in God's hands, our valiant units carried out a wide-scale offensive against the enemy units in the area west of the Karun River and north of Al-Muhammarah. Fiery battles raged with various trypes of weapons. Our forces killed a large number of enemy personnel, wounded and captured others. They destroyed a large number of tanks, personnel carriers and various equipment. The battles were still raging when this communique was prepared. We will give you further details in our subsequent communiques.

2. All day today, our air force aircraft carried out intensive and continuous raids against the enemy's targets, units and concentrations in the area west of the Karun River, scoring direct and effective hits and destroying its armored cars, vehicles and various equipment. Our aircraft scored a direct hit on an enemy vehicular convoy destroying most of it. All of our fighter planes returned safely to base. Our fighter planes carried out 80 combat missions today.

3. All day today, our helicopters continued their daring combat missions and raids against enemy concentrations, armored cars and vehicles west of the Karun River, inflicting grave losses on them. The counted enemy losses amounted to the destruction of 23 tanks, 8 armored personnel carriers, 19 vehicles, 5 excavators, 20 enemy troop concentrations and a number of emplacements for personnel and various weapons. All our helicopters returned safely to base. Our helicopters carried out 82 combat missions.

4. At 0745 today, our air defenses shot down an enemy fighter plane in the Bostan sector in the southern sector of operations. The enemy plane was seen by our ground units exploding in midair.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 May 1982

BULGARIA'S TODOROV ARRIVES IN AMMAN 8 MAY

JN081738 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Amman -- A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly and member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Amman today on a brief visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Senate. The delegation was welcomed by Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni and several Senate members. In welcoming the delegation At-Talhuni praised Bulgaria's noble stands in support of Arab causes, headed by the Palestinian cause in international parliamentary and nonparliamentary conferences and forums.

Todorov replied by asserting his country's support for the just Arab cause, the Palestinian cause. He said Bulgaria supports the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their independent state on their land. The visiting delegation will meet with several high-ranking officials and will visit various historical sites and comprehensive development landmarks in Jordan.

Meets With King Husayn

JN092050 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn asserted that Israel's implementation of its aggressive plans, its annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan and its intention of annexing the West Bank and Gaza Strip entail a great danger. His majesty added the prolonged and continued Israeli occupation of the Arab territories represents a violation of principles upheld by the world, which will have to adopt a stand when these principles are threatened.

During a meeting with the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo, his majesty said our kinfolk in the occupied territories hold to their land and to their legitimate rights to self-determination and to establishment of their independent state despite the Israel practices denying them their basic human rights. His majesty added Israel forces our kinfolk to leave their homeland and imposes collective punishment on them.

His majesty asserted Israel's refusal to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland and their right to establish their state revokes the legitimate and international justification for its existence which is based on the 1947 UN partition resolution. His majesty expressed his confidence the Arab region will overcome all difficulties and challenges confronting it and it will achieve the just and dignified peace acceptable to future generations. His majesty noted the Arab countries appreciate and are grateful for the Bulgarian stand which supports and defends Arab rights.

Todorov conveyed to King Husayn the greetings of the chairman of the Bulgarian State Council and renewed the invitation to his majesty to visit Bulgaria. His majesty accepted the invitation and promised to undertake it at a suitable opportunity. Todorov praised the friendly Bulgarian-Arab relations and asserted his country's support for the just Arab causes, for the liberation of the occupied territories and the Palestinians' rights to establish their independent state and for the achievement of security and peace in the Middle East. He expressed hope of attaining new scores of cooperation between the two countries in the economic, industrial, agricultural, tourist and educational fields. The meeting was attended by the Senate president and the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court.

Meets With Prince Hasan

JN091700 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan this afternoon met with the Bulgarian parliament delegation currently visiting Jordan. His highness discussed Israel's expansionist ambitions aimed at expelling Arab citizens and forcing them to leave the occupied territories and to building Israeli settlements in these territories.

He also discussed economic development in Jordan during the previous years and Jordan's plans and aspirations for the coming years.

The head of the delegation praised the friendly relations and the mutual trust between the Bulgarian and Jordanian peoples and expressed hope of strengthening these relations to serve the interests of the two friendly countries. The head of the Bulgarian delegation asserted his country's support for the Arab people's causes and their legitimate rights. The meeting was attended by Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni.

JORDAN TIMES SCORES FAIRBANKS TRIP TO TEL AVIV

JN110742 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Whaddayasay, Richard"]

[Text] It is intriguing this week to watch the Americans and the Israelis, in their own way, making believe the Palestinian people do not exist and do not need to be addressed as a political force led by the Palestine Liberation Organization. The American method of make-believe is manifested by the arrival in Tel Aviv of (remember him?) Richard Fairbanks, the special envoy to the Palestinian "autonomy" talks spawned by the Camp David agreements. The Israeli method of make-believe is manifested by the latest Israeli air and artillery attacks against PLO positions in southern Lebanon.

In both cases, the Israelis and the Americans are working on the assumption that if you repeat a lie enough times, the world will believe it. In fact, what has happened is that the American-Israeli lie about the non-existence of the Palestinians as a political force has backfired badly. Repeating the lie so often has prompted the rest of the world to look into the Arab-Israeli conflict more closely, only to discover that at its heart lies the unresolved question of the uprooting and political disenfranchisement of the Palestinians.

While the rest of the world is now trying to tackle this via the proposed establishment of a Palestinian state, the Americans and the Israelis prefer to keep churning out the same old lie. Their performance is pitiful at best, pathetic at worst. We suggest that Mr Fairbanks spend a few days along the Israeli-Lebanese border for a lesson in reality. He needs to get out of his fantasy world and touch a real live Palestinian fighting for a real live state. Will the Israelis allow him to do so? Will the Israelis allow the American Government to drop its big Palestinian lie? Can Mr Fairbanks give us an answer? Why not?

JORDAN TIMES VIEWS EGYPT'S 'RETURN TO ARAB FOLD'

JN100840 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Arabs Plus Egypt Can Do More"]

[Text] As much as it is unbecoming of Arabs to split into moderate and extremist camps over an issue as crucial as the Palestinian problem, polarization of this sort looks inevitable at this stage. For two basic considerations, the question of Egypt's return to the Arab fold, which is already drawing feverish talk in Arab capitals, will no doubt accelerate the polarization process.

First, having made separate peace with Israel and regained Sinai through negotiations, Cairo seems determined to lure the rest of Arabs into following suit. Second, opponents of the Camp David-style peace are no less convinced today that Israel handed over Sinai only to keep the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights under its control and Egypt away from Arab consensus.

There remains, however, a middle-of-the-road option that has been explored but as yet rejected by both Israel and some Arab quarters; this is a simultaneous recognition of the rights to peaceful coexistence in Palestine between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Israel.

Needless to say, all Arabs have great interest in bringing Egypt back into a line clearly drawn around this option. President Mubarak and his government have unmistakably sent clear signals of accepting such a role. Regardless of conflicting claims, unresolved legalities, procedural differences and dangers of moderate-extremist polarisation, rebuilding the bridges to Egypt on such a basis is one thing the Arabs must immediately do.

Nothing we know can confuse an intransigent Israel more.

CORRECTIONS TO KING HUSAYN AL-AHRAM INTERVIEW

The following corrections to the item headlined "Text of King Husayn Interview With AL-AHRAM," published in the 7 May DAILY REPORT on page F 1, are supplied from Cairo AL-AHRAM on 6 May:

On page F 4, paragraph six reads: "Question: Israel asserts that Your Majesty will conclude an arms deal with the Soviet Union. Israel is asking to hold talks with the United States to confront this development. How far can Jordan go in cooperating with the Soviet Union?

Answer: We have concluded an arms deal with the Soviet Union to secure defensive weapons, and the matter is at an end [intaha hadha al-mawdu']. Furthermore, Israel has..." [expanding question and supplying vernacular]

On page F 5, paragraph two, line three reads: "...where I will hold contacts and political talks. I will..." [supplying omitted words]

On page F 5, paragraph four, line seven reads: "In my opinion, a special, principled European stand would pierce this wall..." [supplying variant translation]

On page F 6, the last paragraph, line two reads: "...and designs were deep-rooted in the past [daribah fi al-'uma] and throughout history, and they are still so today. Nothing has..." [supplying variant translation]

On page F 7, the first paragraph reads: "...right to self-determination, and why, on the contrary, a decision was made establishing the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan consisting of east and west Jordan.

Answer: We and the ..." [supplying omitted words]

REACTION TO 9 MAY ISRAELI AIR ATTACKS ON PLO

Complaint to Security Council

NC110638 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpt] Lebanon has lodged a letter with the UN Security Council containing a complaint against Israel for its recent aggression and calling on the council's chairman to study the necessary measures to be adopted to end this serious situation threatening international security and peace.

This was preceded by contacts between Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and Lebanese permanent UN delegate Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni.

Sarkis Asked To Go to UN

NC101859 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] The independent parliamentary bloc met today at Mansur Palace under the chairmanship of Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and discussed the contacts that took place and should take place in the future to implement the bloc's plan to ensure the appropriate security, political and psychological climate for holding the forthcoming presidential elections in a manner that will guarantee the rescue of Lebanon from a comprehensive crisis. The bloc also discussed the recent serious events, including yesterday's Israeli raids and the fighting in Tripoli.

After the meeting, Speaker al-As'ad said: The bloc maintains Israel yesterday carried out a military operation which is unique in the history of Israeli aggressions. The recent incursion lacked any justification or pretext which Israel can use vis-a-vis the outside world. The explosion of a mine under a truck in the occupied lands cannot be considered a violation of the cease-fire by the Palestinian resistance, and it cannot be considered a result of the resistance's plans and will outside the occupied lands, particularly at this stage where Palestinian resistance is intensifying at home, at Israel's own admission. This leads any observer to say that either the Palestinian uprising at home or the Israeli quarters themselves are behind the car explosion.

If we look at this new phenomena, in addition to reports -- which have been circulating intentionally or unintentionally for some time -- that Israel is preparing to carry out a wide-scale expansionist operation in the south as well as the reports and material evidence on Israel's preparation of equipment to divert the Al-Litani River, we find that all of this constitutes great evidence Israel is planning to carry out this expansionist step in practice before the anticipated constitutional transition. The purpose of this, in addition to the occupational military action, is to prevent the holding of the presidential elections on schedule because of the situation caused by the occupation of the south.

Speaker al-As'ad added: In view of this serious situation at this decisive stage, the independent parliamentary bloc decided to ask the Cabinet to call for a special UN Security Council meeting to discuss this subject as soon as possible. The Lebanese side should be represented by the president of the republic himself to defend the Lebanese existence in the face of the clear and flagrant Israeli plan.

In reply to a question, Speaker al-As'ad said it has been decided to form a special committee to meet with President Sarkis to explain the situation in view of the decision on the south and to request an extraordinary Cabinet meeting to decide on calling for a Security Council meeting and on the required presidential level. The bloc ministers will raise this subject in the regular Cabinet session on Wednesday, if this matter was not discussed before this date. The committee consists of deputies Munir Abu Fadil, Anwar as-Sabbah, Farid Sirhal and Salih al-Khayr.

In reply to another question, Speaker al-As'ad said: What is required is to secure a resolution at the Security Council obligating Israel not to carry out any aggression against Lebanon under any pretext so Lebanon can go ahead with the constitutional transition in a normal atmosphere. The presence of the president at the Security Council to explain the situation in an objective and national manner and with all its dimensions could create a current in the international public opinion in favor of Lebanon that could greatly contribute to the application of pressure on Israel. The presence of President Sarkis will enable him to hold contacts with the representatives of the various influential states, foremost of which are the United States and the Soviet Union, to secure a pledge from them to exercise sufficient pressure on Israel.

Nationalist Movement Statement

JN101900 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Lebanese Nationalist Movement leaders in the south met today to discuss the latest political, military and security situation and issued the following statement: The latest Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon poses a serious escalation of Israeli expansionism and the policy of direct interference in the Lebanese crisis before the commencement of presidential elections. This aggression also represents a quantitative step in implementing the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary policy which aims to drag Lebanon officially into the Camp David plan and to negotiate with the Zionist entity and recognize it. The Nationalist Movement asserts this aggression faced the same fate as the others and it will not allow the enemies of the Lebanese people to undermine their rights in the unity of their land and homeland. The movement will not allow the undermining of the Lebanese peoples' solid stand which defends the Palestinian cause and its armed revolution under the PLO, the sole legitimate representative for our people's struggle.

The movement will not allow this aggression to achieve its political aims and it will be faced with all forms of confrontation so as to keep Lebanon a confrontation state against the Zionist enemy even if the official authority has abandoned its duty in this regard. The statement called for removing all signs which can weaken the domestic front.

AFP on Situation in South

NC110820 Paris AFP in English 0811 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beirut, 11 May (AFP) -- Palestinian authorities have closed schools in south Lebanese villages and refugee camps until further notice, to protect children from possible Israeli air raids, a Palestinian source said here today.

The source said that the decision was taken following reports reaching Palestinian leaders that Israel planned to bomb civilian centres, deliberately causing a high number of casualties.

Meanwhile correspondents in the south reported that United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) troops and regular Lebanese troops attached to the UN Command had been put on alert and had strengthened positions along the enclave controlled by Christian militia leader Major Sa'd Haddad, along the Israeli border.

'CAUTIOUS CALM' REPORTEDLY PREVAILS IN TRIPOLI

NC110738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Tension prevailed in Tripoli last night as the sounds of gunfire and shells exploding were heard in several areas in the city. A cautious calm prevails this morning, but some calshes have been reported. The streets are empty except for bread delivery vehicles. Business establishments and factories remain closed.

This cautious calm follows a new agreement reached yesterday to form a joint committee to include representatives of all parties in the coordination committee to assume observation work in seven points in the Bab at-Tabbanah, Ba'l Muhsin and Al-Qubbah areas. The agreement also provides for reviving the work of the central field committee, set up following the recent clashes, and for the participation of representatives of the Democratic Arab Party and the popular resistance in the committee.

Nationalist Movement on Situation

NC101854 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] In Beirut, the party leaders and secretaries general of the Nationalist Movement held a meeting this afternoon under the chairmanship of the chairman of the Political Council of the Nationalist Movement, Walid Junblatt, and discussed the situation in Tripoli and called for an immediate cease-fire.

In a statement they issued after their meeting, they declared the Nationalist Movement absolutely rejects the logic of fighting which is taking place in Tripoli and calls for an end to it and for the implementation of all the decisions issued by the higher coordination committee in the north.

Joint Force To Start Operation

NC111304 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpts] Meetings continued in Tripoli to contain the situation and prevent its deterioration and to restore stability and calm. A meeting was held today at the house of [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami. It was attended by members of the higher coordination committee in the north and a delegation of the higher security committee. The meeting was also attended by the governor of the north, Iskandar Jibril; commander of the security forces in the north Brig Gen Yusuf Sallum and commander of the northern gendarme force Lt Col Mahdi al-Haj. A security source has stated that the discussion focused on the need for an immediate and absolute cease-fire and for the end of armed clashes and removal of barriers and the restoration of normal life in the city.

After the meeting, Karami made a statement on its outcome:

[Begin recording] Our meeting today with the local coordination committee was designed to discuss the measures which must be taken to stop the fighting among the members of the same family which is causing harm to all of us. The decisions adopted before concerning the need to stabilize the cease-fire and to give a chance to the supervision committees to start their work were reaffirmed. A decision was taken today to form a joint force from among the Lebanese internal security forces, all the national parties, the Palestinian resistance and the Syrian deterrent forces. The task of this force will be to supervise the implementation of the cease-fire and to arrest violators, as well as to end armed clashes and sieze all types of arms from all parties. The coordination committee considers that this temporary task and that this force, under the direction of this committee, are the guarantee for this city and its inhabitants that normal life will be restored.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, when will this force begin operating?

[Answer] I announce publicly that the establishment of the cease-fire should take place in a comprehensive manner. Beginning at 1500 [1300 GMT] today, this force will move to carry out its role. [end recording]

ENVOY ASKED TO NEGOTIATE UK ENTRY VISAS ISSUE

NC090737 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus asked the Lebanese ambassador in London to contact the British Foreign Office to inquire about the decision of the British Embassy in Beirut to stop issuing entry visas to Lebanese nationals as well as the relationship of this decision to the reduction of the number of British diplomats in the Lebanese capital, because this decision will have adverse effects on the daily flights between Beirut and London.

The foreign minister has instructed the Lebanese ambassador to seek to negotiate a solution to this issue with the British Foreign Office.

Public Works [and Transport] Minister Ilyas al-Hirawi explained the ministry's stand on the crisis by saying: An agreement signed with Britain guarantees five passenger flights weekly for Middle East Airlines [MEA] and three cargo flights for Transmediterranean Airways. In the wake of the British Government's decision not to grant entry visas to the Lebanese and to close its consular offices in Lebanon, the Lebanese (?Government) finds itself faced with a crisis in view of the commercial and cultural relations between us and the United Kingdom.

Al-Jirawi added: In this situation, MEA will be adversely affected, because the number of passengers on the five weekly flights will drop, as they will not be able to obtain entry visas.

Minister al-Hirawi said the Public Works and Transport Ministry will raise this issue during the next Cabinet meeting, so that, in cooperation with the Foreign Ministry, the issuance of the required visas will be resumed.

KHALID AL-FAHUM ON SYRIAN-FATAH DIALOGUE

JN102028 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Khalid al-Fahum, Palestine National Council speaker, has described the current dialogue between Syria and Fatah as an attempt to reach agreement on all affairs in order to jointly confront the present situation.

In an interview with SAWT AL-FILASTIN magazine, Khalid al-Fahum said the talks between the two sides have reached an advanced level on the way to reaching such agreement. He added that subcommittees have been formed to set up the programs that will be implemented. He said he hopes the strategic agreement of struggle between Syria and Fatah will be signed so it may be forwarded to the PLO Central Committee as well as the rest of the resistance factions. He said such an agreement will be the common denominator of the Syrian-Palestinian militant collusion.

Regarding Egypt's return to the Arab ranks, Kalid al-Fahum said: We all wish Egypt would return to the Arab ranks. We have great faith in the Egyptian Arab people and army. We hope Egypt will reoccupy its natural position after it is freed from the Camp David agreements.

He described our people's uprising in the occupied homeland as a reconfirmation of our people's rejection of the Camp David plot and its annexes. This uprising underlines our people's determination to further resist the Judaization plots and to continue struggling.

AL-BA'TH ON COMMITMENT TO LEBANON, PALESTINIANS

JN101054 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Damascus, 10 May (SANA) -- In its commentary today, AL-BA'TH says: If we were to enumerate U.S.-Zionist requests in the Middle East, particularly in this period, we would be bound to come up with a long list. Not going into details, it is enough to mention just some of these requests that, according to accounts of the U.S.-Zionist alliance, are urgent priorities.

The paper adds: Syria has been requested to abandon Lebanon so southern Lebanon can be swallowed up and partition plans can be implemented over the remainder. Syria has been requested to abandon the Palestinian revolution so it can be eliminated. Syria has been requested to close its eyes to the Arabization of Camp David leaving the road to the swamp of treason clear and trouble free.

The paper says: Although not new to us, these urgent requests now constitute, after the so-called withdrawal from the Sinai, goals the U.S.-Zionist alliance's seeking to achieve by any means.

The paper says Syria's decision to confront the U.S.-Zionist requests means confronting aggression in Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution. Arab Syria will not abandon Lebanon, because we are one country. It will also not abandon the Palestinian revolution, because we are in the same trench. Syria will not close its eyes to attempts to Arabize the Camp David process, because we carry the banner of Arabism that should fly high in the sky of the great homeland.

AL-BA'TH concludes: Syria will not submit to pressure and is not afraid of threats or aggression. The decision is in our hands, and peace and war in the region depends on us.

CABINET MINISTERS DIVIDED OVER LEBANON POLICY

TA110742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 May 82

[Report by Shim'on Schiffer -- live or recorded]

[Text] Seven ministers versus six -- this is the picture that emerges. Simha Ehrlich, Dr Yosef Burg, Eli'ezer Shostak, David Levi, Aharon Uzan, Yitzhaq Berman and Mordekhay Tzipori see eye to eye on the situation which has taken shape in the north and the ways of dealing with the problem. Opposing them are the prime minister, Ministers Ari'el Sharon, Avraham Sharir and Yitzhaq Moda'i, who believe that a different line of action should be adopted.

The reasoning behind the views of the two sides involves basic conceptions, the relations between the different ministers and other matters. Some ministers believe circumstances will sooner or later precipitate an all-out confrontation with the terrorist organizations in Lebanon. The strength they have built up will burst and there will be no avoiding dealing with the root of the problem. Other ministers speak of the timing. A convenient time must be chosen and only then should the terrorists be struck.

In the past the government fixed a red line. If settlements in the north of Israel were shelled Israel would view itself as being freed from its agreement to hold fire on this sector. Some ministers believe escalation on the northern border should be prevented and the government should not act without fixing its strategic objective first. One way or another, from an examination of the matter it emerges there is no unanimity of opinion in the Cabinet. On the contrary, the number of ministers who support adopting a certain policy against the terrorist organizations is almost no greater than the number of ministers who oppose this view.

In the meantime, the United States is making frantic efforts to stabilize the situation in the region. It is known in Jerusalem the terrorists stopped the shelling of the settlements in the north two nights ago only after U.S. intervention with officials in Beirut who wield influence over the terrorist organizations. It is possible even that in the near future the U.S. administration will announce the dispatch of Philip Habib to the area to restore calm. But this is only a possibility. U.S. administration figures have made it clear more than once that a large-scale Israeli military action in Lebanon would cause a deepening of Soviet involvement in that country and an increase in Soviet arms shipments to the terrorists.

POLITICAL SOURCES COMMENT ON LEBANON AIR RAID

TA101610 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 May 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- recorded]

[Excerpt] As for reactions in Israel to yesterday's events in the north, political sources told us it is clear to them the terrorist fire along the northern border was intended to damage both lives and property, and dismissed the view the fire was intended as a demonstration of reaction only. The sources emphasized once again that Israel will not permit the terrorists to operate against it from anywhere. Israel's objective, they said, is to have quiet along the borders. However, it is first necessary to make sure the terrorists cease operating, certainly not in the way they operated in the last week, or the last 24 hours.

Today contacts on various levels were held between Israel and the United States on the situation in the north.

Western sources have said the United States is doing everything in its power to maintain the cease-fire. The subject may well be broached in the course of the meeting between the prime minister and autonomy negotiations envoy, Richard Fairbanks, who will confer with Mr Begin and with Ambassador Samuel Lewis in the Knesset in an hour.

SHAMIR: PLO MUST STOP ALL HOSTILE ACTIVITIES

TA101744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] In talks with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis said the United States would strive to restore the cease-fire. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports:

[Schiffer — live] In spite of the military activity on the Lebanese border in the last 24 hours, there is a chance of restoring the peaceful situation. This has emerged from political contacts held in Jerusalem today. U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis this evening expressed his country's concern over the escalation of the situation. From the explanations he was given he was able to learn that military activities need not continue. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the U.S. ambassador that if the terrorist organizations wanted to maintain the cease-fire they must stop any acts of hostility against Israel anywhere, and not only from the Lebanese border. Otherwise, there will be no cease-fire. We cannot sit down with our arms folded in the face of terrorist activities, the foreign minister emphasized. Minister Shamir added it was only a miracle that no casualties had been inflicted by the heavy terrorist shelling which had been aimed at the northern settlements. The Israeli interlocutors added the United States had adopted the Israeli interpretation of the cease-fire agreement, according to which hostile activities from the Jordanian and Syrian borders also violate the agreement.

Meanwhile, contacts for resuming the autonomy talks also continued. U.S. envoy Richard Fairbanks is seeking a formula which may be an agreement in principle on the part of Egypt to hold the talks in Jerusalem while holding the initial talks in the U.S. capital. In any event, in his talks in Jerusalem, Fairbanks emphasized the United States would not even be ready to examine peace plans concerning this region that are not based on the Camp David accords. Therefore, Fairbanks said, it is important to overcome the obstacle concerning the venue for the talks in order to prevent the suggestion of other proposals. The U.S. envoy will depart for Cairo tomorrow and will later return to Washington. He will return to this region within some time and he will visit moderate Arabs in an attempt to secure their agreement to a solution according to the Camp David accords.

LETTER TO UN DETAILS PLO CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

TA110811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Israel's UN mission has sent a letter to the UN secretary general outlining the PLO cease-fire violations which led to the Israeli air strikes on 9 May. Judy Lessing reports from New York.

[Begin Lessing recording] The letter, which has also gone to the president of the Security Council, lists six specific incidents which have taken place since 7 April. It also points out that since U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib negotiated the cease-fire last July, 17 Israelis have died and 240 have been wounded in 133 terrorist incidents carried out by the PLO. In these circumstances, the Israeli Government wants the United Nations to know that it feels bound to take all necessary measures to protect Israeli lives. This is not a request for a Security Council meeting and for the moment there is no request for a meeting from Lebanon either, although the Lebanese have also been in contact with the secretary general about the growing unease along the border. Judy Lessing, United Nations. [end recording]

MAJOR HADDAD VIEWS PLO SHELLING OF CHRISTIANS

TA110545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] The head of the Christian enclave in southern Lebanon, Sa'd Haddad, said only by a miracle was no one in his area injured by the terrorists' shelling on Sunday and therefore his men showed restraint. According to UNIFUL reports, dozens of shells fell in the Christian enclave. In a discussion with our correspondent, Hayim Hecht, Haddad said it is foolish to think the terrorists were not seeking to cause deaths in population centers, but fortunately their ability is weak and they missed.

COUNCIL HEADS DEMAND END TO 'TERRORIST' FIRE

TA101347 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1335 GMT 10 May 82

[News bulletin]

[Text] The heads of local councils in the Upper Galilee have called on the government to act at once to put an end to the terrorist fire at the settlements along the northern border. They further said the shellings of July last year could not possibly recur and demanded the government restore safety to the area. The heads of the local councils released this announcement at the end of a meeting they held in Metulla a short time ago. Our correspondent Menahem Horowitz points out substantial differences emerged among the participants at the meeting regarding the need and the timing of an Israeli operation in southern Lebanon.

IDF USED 16 AIRCRAFT IN 9 MAY LEBANON RAID

TA101000 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 May 82 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Eytan Haber]

[Excerpts] The decision to act against the terrorist bases in Lebanon was made yesterday in the Cabinet session sitting as the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs. The announcement of the decision was immediately relayed to the IDF general headquarters which put the air force planes into action against three terrorist targets. The air force attack lasted for a relatively long time, about 2 hours. According to reports 16 planes took part in the attack: Phantoms, F-15's and F-16's.

SHARON: ATTACKS ON JEWISH TARGETS NOT TOLERATED

TA110757 Jerusalem POST in English 11 May 82 p 2

[Text] U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Thomas Hayward yesterday reassured Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon of the continuing U.S. support for Israel. They met yesterday in Sharon's office. Sharon emphasized to Hayward that when it comes to national survival, Israel will depend only on itself, especially regarding the threat posed by Palestinian terrorists. Sharon reiterated Israel's oft-stated position on terrorist activities, that Israel will not tolerate attacks on Jewish targets either inside or outside of Israel.

PRESS URGES CALMING OF NORTHERN SITUATION

TA100743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 10 May 82

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] HA'ARETZ says it is necessary for all parties involved in the situation in the north to curb the escalation.

For this Israel must show restraint and reason and aim at renewing the cease-fire which was achieved last year and meticulously maintained by the terrorists. There is no justification for precipitating a chain reaction that will lead to a large-scale military campaign whose development and conclusion are unpredictable.

DAVAR writes it is easy to grow tired and forget the price of an IDF operation in Lebanon may be very precious as far as both human lives and political resources go. However, as long as the initiators of the operation do not tire of seeking opportunities to undertake such action, one should not be tempted into giving in to this tiredness. Seizing on yesterday's shelling as an excuse for war while entertaining the illusion the world is focusing on the battles around the Falkland Islands will be disastrous.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes it is not too late to stop the sand of the hourglass and there is still hope for calm. Holding back fire usually requires more courage and national will than giving orders for tanks to move and for cannons to open fire. The prayer is that sufficient courage can be found to return to the cease-fire situation.

More Press Comment

TA100940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 May 82

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] MA'ARIV says even if there are grounds to ponder whether there was a point to the air force planes' attack yesterday, it is useless to argue about it now. The Cabinet meeting this morning cannot settle for receiving a report on the events. It should consider all available methods of action and exhaust all possibilities so as to prevent war.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT says the terrorists' actions left Israel no choice but to give them a little taste of its strength. However much we are afraid of the United States, the paper says, we should make the terrorists shoulder responsibility for the results of their murderous acts.

VAST MAJORITY SUPPORTS W. BANK, GOLAN POLICIES

TA110800 Jerusalem POST in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Three-quarters of the public justify the current measures adopted by the government in Judaea and Samaria. This emerged from the latest Jerusalem POST poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Institute of Research among a representative sample of 1,260 adults during mid-April.

Question -- "Do you think the measures adopted by the army in Judaea and Samaria were justified?" Yes -- 76.8 percent; no -- 13.7 percent; undecided -- 9.5 percent.

Institute Director Dr Sara Shemer also examined the correlation between respondents' positions on the policy in the West Bank and the curfew imposed on the Golan Druze. The results were as follows:

	For Policy in W. Bank	Against Policy in W. Bank
For Golan Curfew	66.6	13.3
Against Golan Curfew	25.2	79.8
Undecided	6.9	8.2

Shemer noted the correlation between the support extended for the policies in both areas. An examination of voting patterns showed that 87.8 percent of Likud voters justified the measures, while the ratio for Labour supporters was 68.5 percent.

SHAMIR MEETS FAIRBANKS, VIEWS AUTONOMY VENUE

TA101620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] In a discussion of the pending problems with Egypt, the foreign minister highlighted the trauma experienced by Israeli society following the evacuation of the Sinai and said this is why Israel is expecting extra sensitivity and understanding from the Egyptians. We do not understand, the foreign minister said, how the Egyptians could conduct normalization talks while at the same time are refusing to hold the autonomy talks in Jerusalem. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, reports Richard Fairbanks is presently scheduled to meet with the prime minister. He will depart for Cairo tomorrow, and will discuss the issue of the autonomy talks venue. Later he will return to Washington to formulate this conclusions.

BURG, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS AUTONOMY TALKS VENUE

TA101219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1134 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The meeting between U.S. envoy Richard Fairbanks and chief autonomy negotiator and Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg has just ended in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is now at the Interior Ministry's office. Shim'on Schiffer, what can you tell us about the meeting that has just ended?

[Schiffer -- live] Let us begin by saying miracles have not yet happened today and the parties have not yet solved the grave and difficult question of the location of the autonomy negotiations. Israel insists the talks be held in Jerusalem as well, for otherwise the Israeli delegation will not go anywhere. The Israeli officials who participated in the meeting with Fairbanks said there is no solution as yet. This is also how the U.S. envoy expressed himself when asked whether he had brought with him solutions or proposals for a solution:

[Begin recording -- in English] [Fairbanks] We are listening carefully to the view of the government and we will be doing the same in Egypt.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] What about American ideas? The views of the government here are very clear. They want the talks to be held in Jerusalem.

[Answer] We are listening very carefully. Thank you very much. [end recording]

[Schiffer] Fairbanks says he listened very carefully to the Israeli Government's argument as expressed in the talk with Dr Burg. When asked whether he has any U.S. idea or proposal, he said he will go to Cairo and listen to the remarks there. So there is no solution in the meantime and it seems more time is needed before such a solution will be found. Authoritative sources told us the solution that will ultimately be found is that Egypt will agree in principle to the holding of talks in Jerusalem, but the talks -- if and when they are resumed -- will resume first in Washington.

Insists on Jerusalem

TA101612 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The U.S. envoy to the autonomy talks, Richard Fairbanks, proposed the autonomy talks be held in a neutral place during his talks in Jerusalem today. Minister Yosef Burg, with whom Fairbanks was talking, rejected this idea outright. Our political correspondent reports Burg made it unequivocally clear Israel's position is that Jerusalem must be one of the capitals in which the talks will be held. Fairbanks also conferred this afternoon with the foreign minister and will meet with the prime minister in about an hour. He will depart for Egypt tomorrow.

Sources Comment

TA110803 Jerusalem POST in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpt] The problem of Jerusalem as a venue for the autonomy talks is likely to be solved only when Prime Minister Menahem Begin meets with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig in the U.S. next month. This was the assessment offered by well-placed Israeli sources yesterday, as U.S. diplomatic envoy Richard Fairbanks sought to tackle the problem during talks in Jerusalem.

According to this scenario, the long-stalled talks themselves would only get under way again in midsummer. Fairbanks met separately with Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and chief autonomy negotiator Yosef Burg. He told his Israeli hosts he might have ideas of his own to propose after he meets with the Egyptian leaders in Cairo today. However, he is not expected to return to Jerusalem, and so his ideas would presumably be studied through diplomatic contacts.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA071516 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1445 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 7 May, -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Dr Estanislao Otero Valdes said today the countries of Latin America have aligned themselves with Argentina in its fight for the sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, "but we live in hopes that it will be possible to overcome the illogical fight going on in the South Atlantic."

Dr Valdes has arrived for an official 4-day visit to Israel, having come here from Amsterdam, and he was received by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at Ben-Gurion Airport. During his visit, Dr Valdes will meet for working talks with the foreign minister, he will be received by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Yitzhaq Navon, he will tour all of Israel and visit Yad Vashem and the Volcani Institute in Bet Dagan.

Foreign Minister Shamir greeted the visitor saying his visit was a very important step in the very friendly relations between Israel and Uruguay. He expressed joy that the dialogue between the two foreign ministers, that began last December in the UN General Assembly in New York, would be renewed. Shamir was confident that in the talks this time it would be possible to achieve important agreements [heskemim] that would make the good relations between the two countries even closer. Dr Valdes also praised the warm friendship between Israel and Uruguay and recalled that Uruguay has always stood at Israel's right-hand in just struggles.

In reply to a question, Dr Valdes, who also acts as chairman of the foreign ministers' committee of the Organization of American States, said all the continents' countries were very concerned about the situation created in the war between Argentina and Britain. "We had been living under the illusion that a war in our region was inconceivable, and what is now occurring in the South Atlantic has come as a complete surprise to us," he said. He pointed out the special session of the Presidium of the OAS had expressed clear, unequivocal support for Argentina, which is defending its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. "We are not indifferent to any fight in the world, not even to fights in the Middle East, and now this is not only a regional matter, but all of humanity is demanding the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Malvinas in order to bring peace back to the area," he confirmed.

Meets With Shamir

TA101037 Jerusalem POST in English 10 May 82 p 2

[Report by diplomatic reporter Benny Morris]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday asked Uruguay to increase its support for Israel in international forums, including the UN. In talks with visiting Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislao Otero Valdes, Shamir outlined Israel's problems in the post-Sinai withdrawal era, including the turmoil in Lebanon and the continuing struggle against the PLO. Shamir stressed that Israel now seeks agreement on the autonomy scheme for the West Bank and Gaza to consolidate and expand the peace treaty with Egypt.

Valdes, Foreign Ministry sources said, expressed his country's "warm friendship" for Israel and its "concern" over the Middle East situation. He noted Uruguay's early support for the Camp David agreements and his country's participation in the MFO. Today, Israel and Uruguay are due to sign a communications agreement and Otero will meet with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Shamir, for a second working meeting dealing with bilateral relations. He will also call on President Navon. The Israeli committee of solidarity with political prisoners in Uruguay yesterday sent a protest to the government against the welcome extended to Valdes. The committee said that there are thousands of political prisoners in Uruguay and that some of the persecution of opponents of the regime has had anti-Semitic overtones.

Ministers View Terrorism

TA101410 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 May 82 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] "The PLO is an obstacle to peace and if we succeed in wiping it out we will be doing an important service to the whole world," Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said yesterday in a working talk with Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislao Otero Valdes who is visiting Israel. The foreign minister told his Uruguayan counterpart the PLO has branches everywhere, including Latin American, and its sole purpose is terrorism for its own sake. According to Shamir there are thousands of terrorists in the terrorist bases in Lebanon.

The Uruguayan foreign minister said his country was for many years a principal target for terrorism in South American and only in recent years has it succeeded in overcoming it. The visiting minister told Shamir Uruguay feels friendship and great esteem for Israel and it was among the first to support the Camp David accords and to send military forces to the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai. The Uruguayan foreign minister expressed concern over the Falklands crisis and over the grave consequences it may have for the situation on the American Continent.

JORDAN OFFERS TO PAY STRIKING W. BANK WORKERS

TA071205 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The Jordanian Government has informed mayors who are considering stopping services in their municipalities that it is willing to transfer to them, through various means, the municipal workers' salaries if a strike is in fact declared. The ITIM correspondent reports at stake is a prolonged strike against the civil administration.

Meanwhile, the correspondent reports, differences of opinion have emerged among the municipalities' mayors and as a result they have decided to put off until next week the decision on whether or not to stop municipal services. They said if they decide to strike, at first they will not deal with the inhabitants' problems. However, they will continue to provide electricity, water and sanitation services. If a month after the beginning of the strike their demand to abolish the civil administration is not complied with, they will also stop providing those services. In answer to a question, they said if they are dismissed or fired they will not resist.

W. BANK MUNICIPALITIES TO NOT SUSPEND SERVICES

TA081049 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Municipalities in the territories have retracted their intention to suspend services to inhabitants to protest the civil administration's meausres. Our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, mentions there were stormy arguments among the mayors in the territories on this issue in the course of the past week. The deposed mayors, Bassam Ash-Shak'ah [from Nabulus] and Ibrahim At-Tawil [from Al-Birah] pressed for suspending services to the inhabitants while other Palestinian personages, mainly the Bethlehem, Gaza and Hebron mayors, rejected this move, and as mentioned above, had the upper hand in the argument.

Our correspondent has learned that since Land Day on 30 March relations between Jordan and the PLO have gravely deteriorated. In demonstrations staged in Amman, Palestinians hoisted the Palestinian flag and called out pro-PLO slogans. The Jordanian Government took a grave view of these demonstrations, suspecting PLO members responsible for them. Since them the joint Jordan-PLO committee has been convened for several sessions but the atmosphere during the sessions was very tense.

Civil Administration Boycott

TA081332 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] The municipalities in the territories reported this afternoon, in a joint communique, they will continue to boycott the civil administration. This, according to the communique, is a reaction to the continuation of the occupation, to the administration's harming of unarmed Arab inhabitants and the continuation of the establishment of the settlements. However, the municipalities in the territories have said they will continue to provide the essential services in order to help the inhabitants carry on under conditions of the occupation. The dismissed mayors had previously proposed stopping all services.

Several To Suspend Services

TA082122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] This evening several municipalities in the territories retracted the joint communique they issued this morning and decided to make a symbolic suspension of services to the inhabitants.

The municipalities of Tulkarm and Qalqiliya have decided to close their gates and move to camps close to the municipal buildings, but to continue with such essential services as water, electricity and sanitation. The two municipalities say they will not continue with the development programs and the mayors will not sign various forms and, because of this, the building licenses may suffer.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports several municipalities have not decided yet whether to suspend services. The Hebron municipality is still discussing the matter. The Bethlehem municipality is adhering to its previous decision and it will continue to provide services as usual. The municipalities in the territories have in fact rejected Jordan's call to strike tomorrow and at most they are prepared to make a symbolic suspension of services to the inhabitants.

Mayors Stay Home

TA091635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The heads of the municipalities in the territories today conducted the affairs of the towns from their homes. Some of the mayors delegated authority to their secretaries. The municipalities in Janin and 'Arrabah were closed. At the same time vital services were provided to the inhabitants but development works were stopped. The towns of Nabulus, Al-Birah and Ramallah, which are administered by Israeli officials, operated as usual. In Ramallah, rioters threw stones at a car of border policement. The soldiers fired several shots into the air and dispersed the rioters. There were also disturbances by students in Tulkarm.

GAZA MAYOR REFUSES TO MEET ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL

TA091959 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa refused today to meet a representative of the Interior Ministry in the Gaza civil administration. Thus Ash-Shawwa adhered to the municipality's decision not to cooperate with the civil administration. The heads of the municipalities in Judaea and Samaria today declared a partial strike of municipality services and are only providing health, electricity and water services. The mayor of Jericho refused to take part in the strike and maintained continuous contacts with the civil administration.

SEARCH OF NABULUS AREA YIELDS MOLOTOV COCKTAIL

TA082120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Three youths have been arrested in the Janin area on suspicion of having been involved in incitement to civil rebellion. Today a burning car filter was thrown at a border guard patrol vehicle from a refugee camp in Nabulus. Nobody was hurt and no damage was caused. In searches the security forces conducted in the area, they discovered a molotov cocktail ready for use and several youths were arrested.

GOLAN DRUZE READY FOR DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS

TA051118 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 May 82 p 1

[Report by correspondent in the north Shim'on Weiss]

[Excerpt] Golan Druze notables announced yesterday they are prepared to conduct direct negotiations with the Israeli Government without the help of members of their faith from the Galilee and the Golan acting as go-betweens.

Similarly, a substantial change has emerged in the last few days in the demands of the Druze, and they now request special identification cards for the Golan Druze which will only serve to identify the inhabitants by name without mentioning their religious affiliation or nationality.

The Druze notables insist on their demand that the administrative detainees held in jails throughout the country be released. Yesterday a complaint was heard that the night before a tractor belonging to a Majdal Shams inhabitant known for his opposition to Israel was set on fire. A car belonging to another extremist inhabitant was also damaged. The Druze notables yesterday expressed their concern at the attitude of the police, which allows such vicious cases of arson.

SIX GOLAN HEIGHTS DRUZE WOUNDED BY POLICE

TA071221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Six Druze in Buq'ata Village in the Golan Heights were injured this morning by a police bullet when the police sought to disperse demonstrators who tried to attack a police patrol. The spokesman for the northern district police, Chief Inspector Dani (Koeffler), told our correspondent Yo'el Dar that at about 1000 a police patrol noticed two persons sitting on the fender of a tractor. The police asked the two to get down and the driver to identify himself, but the two refused. Fifty villagers approached the tractor and the patrol. They were asked to stop but they refused and when they drew nearer one of the police shot into the air. The demonstrators continued to march toward the patrol and the police fired at their legs. Six of the demonstrators were sent to the hospital in Zefat with shrapnel wounds and the police spokesman said apparently they will be released today. The commander of the northern district police has appointed a committee to investigate the incident. Three demonstrators have been arrested.

Number Disputed

TA080828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] A large demonstration was staged in the Golan village of Mas'adah last night and village youths set fire to tires. A convoy of vehicles moved on the main street with lights on and the demonstrators shouted anti-Israeli slogans. They were protesting a police check of drivers licenses in the region. Stones were hurled at police cars but the police did not intervene. Inhabitants of the village of Buq'ata told our correspondent Yo'el Dar that nine villagers were wounded by police bullets yesterday and not six as the police claim. The three additional wounded villagers reportedly could not receive medical treatment at the Zefat government hospital and were taken to Nazareth and east Jerusalem hospitals.

THOUSANDS OF DRUZE DEMONSTRATE IN 'AYN QUNYAH

TA110543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] In the Golan Heights village of 'Ayn Qunyah thousands of Druze who are opposed to accepting Israeli identification cards demonstrated yesterday evening, shouting that the Golan Heights are Syrian and demanding the release of the administrative detainees. The demonstration was dispersed without incident. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports in the village of Mas'adah today the first six Druze who were charged with not carrying identification cards will be brought to trial. Dozens more Druze have been arrested on the same charge, but it is not clear when legal steps against them will begin.

UN COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA MEETS IN ARUSHA

Tanzanian Foreign Minister

EA101926 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Arusha -- The foreign minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, has called on all peace-loving nations in the world to provide all necessary help to the Namibia liberation movement, SWAPO, to enable it to continue with its struggle against the illegal occupation of facist South Africa and apartheid.

Opening the extraordinary session of the UN council for Namibia, which started in Arusha this evening, Ndugu Salim also called on the United Nations to remain vigilant in the liberation of Namibia and to prepare itself to deal with the new situation which has developed in southern Africa. The minister said one way of preparation was for the council to work for implementation of its various resolutions and declarations relating to Namibia. He said the situation in southern Africa has deteriorated further following the increased aggressiveness of the apartheid regime of South Africa.

Ndugu Salim said the South African regime was using Namibia as a springboard for launching invasions, aggressions and occupation against its neighboring frontline states.

He appealed to the international community to demand the immediate and unconditional stoppage of acts of aggression and the total and unconditional withdrawal of the racist troops from the Angolan territory.

The council's session is being attended by about 200 delegates.

SWAPO President Nujoma

EA102044 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1800 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Arusha -- The South-West African People's Organization has reiterated its call for a Geneva-type conference between SWAPO and South Africa to break the deadlock on the protracted negotiations on Namibia's independence, SWAPO President Ngudu Sam Nujoma told delegates at the extraordinary session of the UN council for Namibia which opened today in Arusha.

Ndugu Nujoma called on the council for Namibia to endorse the provisions adopted by the frontline ministerial meeting in Dar es Salaam, whose communique supported SWAPO's stand to reject the electoral system put forward by the contact group.

Ndugu Nujoma said the council session was taking place at a crucial moment as there was a massive South African military buildup in southern Africa.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID WELCOMES GREEK PRIME MINISTER

LD101700 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] [no dateline received] -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou arrived in Algiers at 1400 today for a 4-day official visit at the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, who was at the airport to welcome the guest.

Talks Begin 10 May

LD102210 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Chadli Benjedid, FLN secretary general and president of the republic, received in his office at the People's Palace Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The Greek-Algerian talks began with a closed meeting between the Algerian president and the Greek prime minister.

At noon today, Papandreou visited the (Al-'Aliyah) cemetery where he laid a wreath on martyrs' graves and read a prayer for the soul of the late Houari Boumediene. He was accompanied by Energy and Petrochemical Industries Minister Belkacem Nabi and the ambassadors of the two countries in Athens and Algiers.

MOROCCO

HASSAN SPEAKS AT JERUSALEM COMMITTEE SESSION

LD101404 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 10 May 82

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Ifrane, 9 May (MAP) -- King Hassan II of Morocco presided here Saturday over the closing session of the works of the sixth session of the Al-Quds Committee, here follows the full text of the royal speech:

"Praise be to God. Peace and grace be on the prophet, his family and his companions.

Excellencies: "Let us thank God for the positive outcome of this sixth session of our committee, our team, as we like to call it.

This team has incepted its work six years ago and carries on with the help of the Almighty who guides and lights the way for us. For the works achieved in the service of God are marked by constancy and perenniality, while those undertaken in the service of mortal causes are doomed to interruption and disappearance.

If the Almighty has enabled us to overcome all difficulties and suppress all obstacles -- for our task, one must confess, is not an easy task -- it is because he knows the deposit is in good hands that the consequent responsibility is sanely exercised and that the wills are resolved.

Our task, we insisted on recalling it, is not an easy one. We are after a single objective and the stake is the same. But we belong to various continents and form peoples and states which have respective problems, frontiers, oceans and air-spaces. Any county which would like to do without these characteristics will never be able to change anything in geographical data which bismark can be modified, those of geography immutably impose themselves. [sentence as received]

"Humans, we created you from a male and a female and then divided you in to nations and tribes; thus you will be able to know each other."

Peoples coming from all horizons of the globe formed the Islamic conference and edified this masonry of modern Islam. Each one of neighbourhood, its oceans and air space. Yet, in spite of these specific characteristics and these constraints, everywhere, faith prevailed and solidarity proved stronger than hazards. Taking God as witness and within the precincts of the divine sanctuary of the Ka'ba, Muslims defied their differences, even geographical ones. We can thus be reassured as to the positive and fechund mission imparted to the Islamic conference and the (?organizations) stemming from it such as our committee.

We do not hide some defections. And if the countries of which we deplore the absence, had been represented in our session, we could have made the necessary steps. If Iran had been among us, we could have overcome the conflict opposing it to Iraq. If Syria was represented in our meeting we could have also overcome its divergences with Iraq and other parties. Finally, if Mauritania had come to our session, we could have done with the transitory problems we have with this country, problems which should not have weighed so much as to deprive us of the participation of Mauritania in our works.

Every one of us knows very well our problems and knows our contradictions and our susceptibilities. But every one of us thinks as a statesman, overlooking all differences, and tries always to find anew the path to dialogue. This latter always bears hope. It is out of a sense of readiness for dialogue that we shall become this "best of nations sent forth to men, calling for good deeds and dissuading from evil deeds, nation that believes in God (holy Koran).

We have, upon hearing the final declaration adopted by your assembly, taken note of your decision to entrust us, in our quality as chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, with the mission of defending the view-point of Islamic states on Al-Quds and Palestine in meetings with the American administration and public opinion. You know that our effort in this sense will be particularly unflinching. As to the success of our action, it shall depend on the will of God. In any case, God will testify on our effort.

However, we are counting on your support. There are among you those who are friends of the United States of America, and those who are support groups. The sympathy of these persons will be useful to us in the sense that it would show that the Al-Quds Committee is not only its chairman, but that this latter is essentially speaking on your behalf. [sentence as received]

"In thanking the Almighty for the success of this session, we express our indebtedness for the good results obtained, for the efficient cooperation of the heads of delegations and the Secretariat General, and their continuous concern to put aside all that which could have been a factor of division, and to do all to favour unity.

"For years, we have called this committee "a team." It is a team whose elements, like any team, have each withhold [as received] with talent, the role assigned to him. But if sporting teams tie, win or lose alternatively, ours, thanks to God, wins every time.

"Great is our hope that God will strengthen and consolidate ties between us and each of you, ties which are rooted in Islam and faith in God, and which will allow the realization of our objective and the crowning of our efforts as men and as Muslims.

"Let us implore the help of God. Let us humbly ask the Almighty to enlighten us and to guide us. Let us pray Him to strengthen our hearts, unite them and purify them. In the prophets tradition, there are hearts that are solidary, like soldiers engaged in the same combat for their common cause.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI DISCUSSES LIBYA, EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA

LD081400 Riyadh SPA in English 1209 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 8 May (SPA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in an interview published today described Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as Sudan's arch enemy, and said the Libyan danger to Sudan was part of Soviet plots against Islam and Muslims everywhere.

He also told AL-MADINAH and 'UKAZ newspapers, published in Jidda, that he was in favour of an Arab summit conference by Egypt, which he described as a [word indistinct] part of the Arab homeland. Sudan has repeatedly accused its neighbour, Libya, of carrying out subversive activities in the [words indistinct] the aim of toppling the present regime headed by President Numayri.

The Sudanese leader said the present rulers in Libya were Sudan's enemy number one. Al-Qadhdhafi has been doing his utmost to distort Sudan's image using Libyan-financed information media both within and outside the country to create confusion in the Sudan, he added.

President Numayri expressed regret that some Arabs believed the Libyan "fabricated [words indistinct]" media should "fight al-Qadhdhafi and his propaganda." He affirmed that "the Soviet danger using al-Qadhdhafi as a cover, is not aimed at Sudanese territory but at national unity in Sudan..." He warned against "this Libyan danger which represents a circle in the chain of Soviet-imperialist plots against Islam and Muslims everywhere, especially in Asia and Africa."

The Sudanese president also expressed belief that [words indistinct] summit would not take place in Tripoli." Even if the summit were held in the Libyan capital, it will be a dead and weak conference and no one will be able to take any decision because all participants will have no authority to do so [words indistinct] said.

President Numayri called for an Arab summit "with Egypt invited to attend in its capacity as an inseparable part of the Arab homeland." He said congratulations sent to Egyptian Husni Mubarak on Israel's complete withdrawal from Sinai "demonstrated an Arab conviction that Israeli withdrawal from any Arab land is in fact a victory for the Arab nation deserving congratulations and praises."

Turning to Saudi Arabia, he said the kingdom's sponsored Middle East peace plan could pave the way for a just and comprehensive settlement in the region "because it embodies international changes and has won the interest and support of [words indistinct].

The Sudanese leader also praised what he termed as the fraternal ties linking his country and Saudi Arabia. He said officials in both states were keen to develop these relations "so that they may serve as an example of brotherhood in religion [words indistinct]."

The kingdom's solidarity call had added strength to the Palestine cause, which is an Arab and Islamic responsibility, he added.

TWO HANGED FOR ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP CHAD EMBASSY

JN101918 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 10 May (SUNA) -- The death sentence by hanging was carried out today on Bashir as-Salik Ibrahim, 35 years old, and Sulayman Hamid 'Uthman, 30 years old, after the state security court found them guilty on 8 May of creating an explosion at the Chadian Embassy in Khartoum. The president ratified the death sentence.

The state security court also sentenced a third criminal to life imprisonment and a fourth to 18 months in prison. As for the sixth and seventh criminals, the court sentenced each of them to 7 years in prison. The court acquitted the fifth and eighth defendants.

Libya was behind the attempt to blow up the Chadian Embassy last June as evidenced by the confessions of the accused.

TUNISIA

PRESIDENT CONFINED TO BED 'FOR FEW DAYS'

LD082324 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 8 May 82

[Summary] A statement issued today by the presidency of the republic said doctors have urged President Habib Bourguiba to remain in bed for a few days following a slight (?deterioration) of his health.

WESTERN SAHARA

FOREIGN MINISTER: READY TO TALK WITH MOROCCO

AB110945 Paris AFP in English 0928 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Nairobi, 11 May (AFP) -- The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) is ready to negotiate with Morocco for peace in the Western Sahara, but only after the withdrawal of Moroccan troops from the disputed territory, Saharan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim said today.

He told reporters here that the SDAR had outlined this position to Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko on [date indistinct] the eve of the controversial Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa at which the SDAR was officially seated as an [word indistinct] member.

Mr Hakim said that negotiations with Morocco should be "at the same table, at the same time and alone." He said that "we do not want negotiations with the OAU or the United Nations -- we are not at war with these organisations."

Until now, the SDAR has posed only one condition for the opening of negotiations in the long-running Saharan conflict -- that they be direct and without intermediaries.

The foreign minister also recalled that, according to his government, the so-called OAU implementation committee on the Western Sahara "interred itself" at its last meeting, in Nairobi in February. At that meeting the committee, supposed to implement a proposed ceasefire in the conflict and a referendum in the territory, [words indistinct]. This was in order to appease Morocco, which has refused to recognise the Saharans for negotiating purposes.

Mr Hakim said that Morocco and the United States were currently working to bring confusion into the OAU over the issue. They were, he said, attempting to obtain a new conference on the conflict and the SDAR's membership of the OAU. He stressed the "objective and natural differences" between admission of a state to the OAU and the settlement of a conflict between two OAU member countries.

The minister also appealed to the current OAU chairman, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, to "condemn the American military intervention in the Sahara," which he described as a "challenge to Africa and a crime against a people fighting for its rights."

CAMEROON

AHIDJO RECEIVES PRC VICE MINISTER 10 MAY

AB102052 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The Chinese vice minister of urban and rural construction and protection of environment, Mr Dai Nianci, was this afternoon received in audience by the head of state. Mr Dai, speaking to radio Cameroon outside State House, said his talks with President Ahidjo centered on friendly and cooperation ties between China and Cameroon.

CHAD

NEW COUNCIL OF STATE MEMBERS APPOINTED

AB101307 Paris AFP in French 1239 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 May (AFP) -- Members of the Chadian Council of State, "the supreme organ of conception, reflection and orientation," created in Ndjamena on Saturday, were named on Sunday by Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], and Col Kamougue Wadal Abdel Kader, vice president.

Led by Colonel Kamougue, head of the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT], the Council of State is made up of 15 members including the GUNT president and the People's Armed Forces leader, a member "by right."

Included in this political organ are all factions that support GUNT: Acyl Ahmat, foreign affairs minister who heads the Democratic Revolutionary Council; Mahamat Abba Seid, interior minister, of the 1st Army; Facho Balaam, public works minister, leader of the National Democratic Union; Moussa Medela, former public health minister and leader of the Western Armed Forces; and Abdoulaye Adam Dana, former public works minister and member of the Frolinat-Volcan.

The other members of the Council of State, to be presented during an official ceremony, were chosen from "supporters" of each faction. Members of the Council of State will not be part of the new government expected to be formed in the "coming days."

Reliable sources in Ndjamena say "things will go very fast concerning the composition of the future government, as soon as the prime minister is appointed." Concerning the latter, names of former associates of President Ngarta Tombalbaye, assassinated during a military coup d'etat in 1975, are circulating in Chadian political circles, the same sources state.

GABON

PRESIDENT RECEIVES VISITING SAUDI PRINCE

AB102145 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad al-Faysal Al Sa'ud continues his visit to our country. The illustrious guest this morning paid a courtesy call on President El-Hadj Omar Bongo, and this afternoon met the imam of the Libreville Mosque. After 1-hour of common prayer, Prince al-Faysal addressed the Muslims who requested his confirmation of the establishment of the Islamic Fund in Gabon. This fund will assist the Muslim community in the construction of mosques, Koranic schools and maintenance of cemeteries.

ANGOLA

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AB081222 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] The president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, arrived in Luanda this morning on an official working visit to the People's Republic of Angola. President Kaunda is leading a party and governmental delegation of Zambia, composed of ministers of defense, interior and foreign affairs. Also forming part of the Zambian delegation is Mr Kamanga, a member of the Central Committee of the UNI [United National Independence] Party of Zambia and president of the political and legal commission. The Zambian president will be in the People's Republic of Angola for some days, and during this time he is expected to hold talks with the Angolan authorities on issues of common concern.

Talks Begin

EA081550 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Official talks opened at the presidential palace between Angolan and Zambian delegations led by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and His Excellency Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia.

The Zambian delegation comprises Reuben Kamanga, chairman of the political and legal committee of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] Lameck Goma, foreign minister: Frederick Chomba, minister of home affairs; Wilson Chakulya, minister of defense; (Walter Phiri), assistant to the president for political affairs; (Sekelale), the president's special assistant for regional economy and technical assistant for economic affairs; (Lilimo Punabantu), the president's special assistant for information and social and cultural affairs; (Ikapembe Singo), director of the UNIP Department of Investigation.

The Angolan delegation led by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos comprises Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Political Bureau and defense minister; Afonso van Dunen Mbinda, Central Committee secretary for external relations; Paulo Teixeira Jorge, member of the Central Committee and foreign affairs minister; Paulino Pinto Joao, state secretary for cooperation; and Andre Miranda, People's Republic of Angola ambassador to Zambia.

At the opening session of the official talks, Comrade President Jose Eduarto dos Santos welcomed President Kenneth Kaunda to the fatherland of Agostinho Neto, stressing that the visit takes place at a crucial time for this region of the continent. The Angolan head of state referred to the continued threats and armed aggression by the racist Government of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and other frontline states. This meeting is an opportunity to examine issues and to adjust our stands, the Angolan head of state said.

Before concluding, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed that President Kaunda is welcomed within the spirit of friendship and solidarity between the people's of Angola and Zambia; the MPLA Labor Party and UNIP; and the governments of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia. Our comrade president also stressed that the visit will contribute to the strengthening of ties of friendship between the countries, toward which the late President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto greatly contributed.

His Excellency President Dr Kenneth Kaunda, also extempore, expressed gratitude for the fraternal welcome within the framework of the traditions already existing between the People's of Angola and Zambia. We have to work hard because the course of events is (?adverse), the Zambian president said.

He said he is carrying a message of support from the people of Zambia for the way in which the Angola people have been defending themselves against South African aggression. The Zambian head of state also said he hopes the progressive and peace-loving countries will exercise every kind of pressure to end the acts of aggression against Angola.

Having suffered an identical predicament during the struggle in Zimbabwe, we know what Angola is going through, the visiting head of state emphasized. He assured our people they can continue to count on all possible support from Zambia.

The two presidents will meet separately later, while the two delegations divide into working groups. The talks will center on Namibia; the partial occupation of Angolan territory by racist South Africa; apartheid in South Africa; acts of destabilization by South Africa against frontline states; regional and bilateral economic cooperation.

After a luncheon, the two delegations will resume their meetings and continue their talks.

Press Communique

EA091656 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, left Luanda last night for home after a working visit to our country. During his stay in Angola, President Kaunda held talks with the president of the party and of the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, with whom he discussed Namibia and the occupation of part of Angolan territory by South African forces. Apartheid in South Africa, the destabilizing activities of the reactionary Pretoria regime against the frontline states and the bilateral and regional economic situation were also at the center of the talks.

On departure, the Zambian head of state, accompanied by a party and government delegation, was seen off by President dos Santos, members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party.

At the end of the talks last night, a press communique was issued:

[Begin recording] His excellency, the president of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, and His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, purusing the tradition of holding permanent consultations in the context of the establishment of cordial relations between the two countries and peoples, met in Luanda on 8 May. At the meeting, the former informed the latter of the meeting held with Prime Minister Botha of South Africa on the border between South Africa and Botswana. The two presidents and their respective delegations, in a frank spirit of friendship and cordiality and desirous of strengthening cooperation, discussed problems relating to bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

They also reviewed the global political and economic situation which inevitably affects the nature and development of nations. The talks were fruitful and beneficial to both parties and are a significant basis for the promotion of existing cooperation. The meeting particularly expressed satisfaction with the political paths followed by the two parties in their respective countries. It also noted the existence of common views on the problems affecting Namibia, Chad, Western Sahara and on the need to work to strengthen the OAU unity.

The two countries noted with satisfaction that, since the meeting of the joint commission in Lusaka in 1979, economic relations between the two republics have been progressing satisfactorily. The meeting also noted that many progress opportunities will not be exploited as long as the Namibian problem is unresolved.

The Zambian delegation praised the efforts of the Angolan people under the leadership of His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the MPLA-Labor Party in their bid to reconstruct the country under difficult conditions. It expressed its strong concern over the continued occupation of the sourthern part of Angola by South African forces. It called on the international community to exercise maximum pressure on South Africa to withdraw its forces and to halt attacks on Angola.

His excellency, the president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, thanked President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for the warm and friendly welcome given him and his delegation.

Issued in Luanda, 8 May 1982 [end recording]

Presidents' Comments

EA091646 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Just before leaving Luanda last night, the Zambian head of state gave a press conference to Angolan journalists, at which he reaffirmed his satisfaction with the typically African manner in which he was welcomed during his stay with us.

Questioned on practical results that may come out of his recent talks with South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha, the Zambian president said the meeting had a number of objectives and it is necessary to give Mr Botha time to analyze the discussions. He went on to say that something positive will result from the meeting, which he considers to be very serious.

The president of the party and republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was questioned by a Zambian journalist who wanted to know Angola's views on the meeting between the Zambian head of state and the South African prime minister. President dos Santos replied that the meeting resulted from a sovereign position of a sovereign state, of the Zambian Government and its head, President Kaunda. We trust President Kuanda as we trust all other leaders of the frontline states because in our meetings we have been dealing in a serious manner with problems of decolonization, particularly the decolonization of Namibia and the abolition of the apartheid system.

The supreme party and government leader once again expressed the wish for finding a just settlement to the Namibian problem. He emphasized it is imperative for a settlement to entail the recognition of SWAPO as the second warring party in the Namibian conflict. The Angolan head of state went on to say that as far as South Africa is concerned, no just settlement can be found as long as it does not take into account the aspirations of the South African people fighting for equality and rights, for freedom under the leadership of the African National Congress.

DEFENSE MINISTER CRITICIZES CONTACT GROUP

AB071444 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The Angolan defense minister and member of the Politburo of the MPLA-Labor Party, Maria Tonha Pedale, said yesterday in the province of Cuando-Cubango that the so-called contact group on Namibia has not developed great interest in the independence of that country, a deep respect of the aspirations of the Namibian people and SWAPO's determination [words indistinct] organization for the liberation of Namibia.

Tonha Pedale, who was speaking shortly on arrival in Nongue Province, evaulated the political, military, socioeconomic and administrative situation in the province. He said he is convinced that sooner or later, Namibia will be independent and that this situation will only be possible with the increase of the armed struggle in Namibia under SWAPO's direction. He also denounced the maneuvers of racist South Africa as well as the [word indistinct] aimed at delaying the accession of that territory to independence in accordance with the Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

Referring to the military situation in our country, Comrade Pedale said: "The current (?foreign) aggressions by racist South Africa are in (?compact) with the overall imperialist strategy of destabilizing the frontline states and in particular the People's Republic of Angola, using the [words indistinct] as a pretext. These arguments, however, are untrue because after our independence, our country also suffered an invasion of the South African racists, and at that time, SWAPO -- the revolutionary vanguard of the Namibian people -- was not in Angola [words indistinct]. In the face of this situation, he continued, we have to take measures of continuing the struggle because it is only in this way that we can guarantee the defense of our country and consequently guarantee the defense of our revolution. Comrade Pedale arrived in Nongue from (Lisita) on a 2-day working visit with a delegation of his ministry.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CSSR, USSR

AB071425 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] A delegation of the People's Assembly led by its first secretary, Comrade Bernado de Sousa, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, left Luanda yesterday for the USSR and the CSSR. The Angolan delegation to these countries is expected to hold contacts with officials there on the development of relations among the different assemblies.

OFFICIALS SEND CONDOLENCES ON BEN YAHIA DEATH

AB071719 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for Organization, Comrade Lucio Lara, yesterday in Luanda in the name of the party Central Committee, of the president of the People's Republic, Comrade dos Santos, of the Angolan people and [words indistinct] expressed profound condolence over the irreparable loss of the Algerian minister of foreign affairs, Mohamed Ben Yahia. In the book of condolences opened in the Algerian Embassy in Luanda, Comrade Lucio Lara wrote [passage indistinct].

Meanwhile yesterday, the Angolan minister of external relations, Paulo Jorge, addressed his condolences to the secretary general of the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the death of his counterpart, Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia. In his condolence message, Paulo Jorge wrote: If your physical disappearance constitutues an irreparable loss to Algeria, it also equally signifies a unique loss for combatant Africa. Your high quality [words indistinct] will for us constitute a great example and inspiration.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. RELATIONS

MB101523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says relations between South Africa and the United States give evidence of a greater appreciation of each other's problems.

Speaking in a radio program, he said there was growing understanding of the obstacles facing both governments in attempts to bring about changes the United States wanted in South Africa. He said the South African Government had to exercise care in bringing about change, as it, and not the United States, was responsible for the administration and stability of South Africa.

The most important aspect of relations between the two countries at present was the acknowledgement by the Reagan administration that it could not solve South Africa's problems. Mr Botha said he believed that the American Government would appreciate what he called the sensitivity of the South African Government's viewpoints and policies if South Africa moved ahead steadily. South Africa should do so not because the United States desired it, but because the republic had to evolve a constitutional system that would accommodate the aspirations of all its peoples.

Another speaker in the program, the outgoing South African ambassador to the United States, Mr Donald Sole, said that the South African policy of the Reagan administration rested on twin pillars. They were, firstly, the need for an internationally acceptable settlement in South-West Africa, and, secondly, the need to demonstrate to a skeptical world that constructive association with South Africa was leading to visible progress for the less privileged section of its population.

Referring to the South-West African question, he said that South Africa had fulfilled all its commitments, and even its most formidable detractors in the United States no longer spoke of what they had once termed South Africa's intransigence. At present, judgment in the United States was being reserved on the question of peaceful change in South Africa. Mr Sole said it was recognised that the test of the credibility of the South African Government would come about a year after the tabling of the recommendations of the president's council, and their implementation in legislation.

COOPERATION ON FOOD PRODUCTION, LAND USE SOUGHT

LD101630 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] South Africa is to cooperate in the future with neighboring states to promote efficient food production, rational land utilization and protection of natural resources. The South African minister of agriculture, Mr Pietier Du Plessis, says his department has established a new technical unit to provide expertise for projects which are aimed at building a stable region of interdependent countries. The South African Department of Foreign Affairs and of Information will also be involved in the projects. Mr Plessis says South Africa places great emphasis on the fact that no country can survive, let alone prosper, unless it can take care of its means of food production. South Africa also realizes the need for concerted action to mobilize resources to feed all the people of the subcontinent. He says South Africa believes in a policy of good neighborliness and cooperation, and is already engaged in a number of joint agricultural projects with neighboring countries.

BROEDERBOND REPORT WARNS AGAINST APARTHEID

MB100700 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 9 May 82 pp 22, 23

[By Kitt Katzin]

[Text] A Broederbond report circulated to all cells of the Afrikaner secret society has warned that apartheid gives whites a false sense of security while actually endangering their existence. The document, a stunning indictment of the main thrust of nationalist race policies over the past four decades, condemns all the major laws underpinning apartheid.

It was drawn up by a special "task force" appointed by the Broederbond's all-powerful 12-man executive committee.

The executive committee that appointed and assigned the Broeder "think-tank" to undertake the specialised study acted under the chairmanship of the ultra-conservative Professor Carel Boshoff, still leader of the Broederbond.

Its findings were sent to Broeders throughout the country -- including Cabinet ministers -- as a "study document." Broeders were asked to comment on the report.

This is the usual method by which the Broederbond disseminates new lines of thinking among its 12,000 members. It ensures that policy direction reaches into every corner of the country and into every town and village.

In a short introduction, the report says: "What is understood by legalised protection or legalised discrimination? In South Africa, legalised discrimination means imposing certain restrictive measures through laws or regulations on defined population groups on the grounds of colour or race in respect of political, social and economic rights."

Then it lists nine laws which it describes as "discriminatory," including the mixed marriages act, the group areas act and the separate amenities act. Other laws are the 1912 land act (which, the report says, prohibits whites buying or leasing land from blacks); the mines and works act (which prevents blacks from working in certain categories); and the apprentices act (which sets high qualifications and therefore excludes most blacks from qualifying as tradesmen).

Under a subheading, "The Essential Danger of Discriminatory Legislation," the report goes on to say that legalised discrimination forms the basis of a false sense of security among Afrikaners and other whites. They believe their identity is being protected and that discriminatory measures are a guarantee of their safety and security.

"He (the Afrikaner) does not accept the urgent necessity of alternative ways of life in which he can maintain his identity in a natural and spontaneous way."

Legalised discrimination, it said, created a situation whereby people laid claim to privileges and preferential treatment on grounds other than merit or integrity. Legalised discrimination had become unacceptable in the international community of nations and led directly to international tension, boycotts, sanctions and expulsion from international bodies in cultural, sports, economic and political fields. It also formed the basis of the international onslaught on South Africa from both communist and Western powers.

This could be followed by sanctions imposed by the United Nations and, although this could never succeed totally, the consequences of sanctions should not be underestimated.

Those against whom legalised discrimination was imposed developed a sense of bitterness and enmity against the system and the Afrikaner who had become identified with it.

"This led to a consolidation of power," the report said, "and created a common front for confrontation."

"In our case," said the report, "this leads to a black-white polarisation and actions that flow from it include strikes, school boycotts, violence and ultimately organised terrorism in all its forms." This, in turn, resulted in a threat to stability, economic collapse, unemployment and finally anarchy.

This would place the Afrikaner in a position of powerlessness to negotiate and would lead to a loss of confidence among the Afrikaner youth, the electorate and the entrepreneur.

This was a failure to acknowledge the progress made by Afrikaners in regard to Christianisation and civilisation in South Africa, though these values could be destroyed by a situation of conflict. This situation also did not take into account the position of power the Afrikaner had achieved since 1948 as a result of adhering to a successful policy -- but this meant legalised discrimination was no longer necessary.

Under a second subheading "The Untenableness of the Status Quo," the report says legalised discrimination is the direct result of the way in which the present way of life and social structure in South Africa came into being. It was a situation in which different nations, as a result of history and specifically because of the actions of an imperial government, were placed under one authority and joined together in a unitary community (state) without provision being made for their requirements and aspirations.

Economic development resulted in an influx of blacks into white areas, and through their physical presence the blacks established a power base. These were circumstances, said the report, which included all the conflict material for a violent revolution.

Therefore a choice would have to be made in regard to the future. The report lists three alternatives for South Africa.

-- To function as a unitary state under white supremacy and maintain all forms of discrimination to protect and guarantee the position of whites. This, says the report, is a "classical situation for conflict."

-- A unitary state in which all racial discrimination is scrapped -- in which case the conflict situation could occur in reverse. The difference here was that the whites, being in the minority, could become the radical group by reacting through acts of terrorism. The emergence of "white terrorism" could be preceded, the report adds, by a process of political revolt characterised by frustration, low percentage elections polls and a lack of participation in public life. This could also cause political instability and lead to a series of splits in the political field. Past efforts (in Africa) had failed to protect minority groups, as had been shown in Zimbabwe.

-- The creation of a southern African constellation of states in the form of a confederation in which the cooperation and right of self-determination of all communities would make it possible to phase out discriminatory legislation. The last alternative, said the report, was thus the only one which made it possible for legalised discrimination to disappear without this process leading to severe instability, confrontation or chaos.

In its call on the government to issue a declaration of intent in regard to discriminatory legislation, the report says this would enable the country to be led in the right direction -- and attain specific objectives -- along the road of political development. The declaration should also indicate what process should be followed in phasing out all forms of discrimination. This, it said, would give the different population groups more confidence to work together in a trustworthy way to determine the extent to which they will cooperate in forging their right to self-determination.

In doing so, said the report, serious thought would have to be given to each group determining what was non-negotiable. But a basis should also be established to accommodate within a confederal context the question of mutual interests and problems.

Such a declaration would place the initiative in the hands of all communities negotiating with each other and would in the process resist any interference from outside or from radical elements.

Under the heading "The Creation of an Alternative Way of Life," the report strongly recommends that the government should advance with every means at its disposal towards the creation of a confederation of states guaranteeing the right of self-determination of every population group in South Africa.

On a separate page, the report asks Broederbonders to answer four questions:

Can the status quo (political order in South Africa) be maintained? If not, what alternatives should be sought?

Do the discriminatory measures (referred to in the report) create a false sense of security for Afrikaners and other whites?

If you agree the government should issue a declaration of intent in regard to discriminatory legislation, what form should this take?

Is there a resistance among whites to moving away from discriminatory measures? If so, what is the extent of this feeling?

Leader Denies Report

AB101145 Paris AFP in French 1046 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Johannesburg, 10 May (AFP) -- The leader of the Afrikaner society "Broederbond," Professor Carel Boshoff, denied the statement published by the SUNDAY EXPRESS that his organization favors a thorough modification of the laws on apartheid. "The newspaper tries to play politics with something it does not understand," he said on Sunday.

According to the SUNDAY EXPRESS, the "Broederbond," some of whose members occupy important governmental posts, generally condemned racial discrimination and warned that white supremacy in South Africa could no longer be maintained.

According to Professor Boshoff, the "Broederbond" actually carried out a study on the problem of self-determination in view of the black majority being more and more assertive. This study was part of the task that the society assigned itself, that is, to identify urgent problems and suggest solutions without adopting a political position on these problems, he said. It is, therefore, wrong for the SUNDAY EXPRESS to write that the society gave directives on the laws in force, Professor Boshoff concluded.

ZIMBABWE

ZAPU CRITICIZES RECENT CABINET APPOINTMENTS

CA101048 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The Zimbabwe African People's Union, ZAPU, has rejected the recent measures taken by the prime minister to strengthen the policy of reconciliation by appointing some of the party's officials into the Cabinet. In a statement issued after a ZAPU Central Committee meeting held in Bulawayo yesterday, the party says it disassociated itself from the appointments which were made without normal consultation with ZAPU. The ZAPU Central Committee meeting was chaired by Mr Joshua Nkomo who was dismissed from the government along with some of his top aides after arms caches were found on ZAPU property. Following the dismissal, the prime minister appointed three members of ZAPU to Cabinet on 16 April this year.